THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 148. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE PEACE JUBILEE.

The End of the Affair—The Concert by the School Children—The Jubilee a Success.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, June 19, 1869.

The last concert of the great Musical Festival took place this morning at 11 o'clock, when the chorus consisted of about 8000 children selected from the Public and High Schools. Mr. Eichberg was the conductor of the day, he being the musical instructor in the Boston institutes of learning, and it is due to his admirable training that such a fine entertainment was presented on Saturday.

The concert opened with Rossini's overture to *William Tell*, played by the orchestra of six hundred, the same musicians who played it at the opening concert of the festival; this time, however, under the baton of Mr. Eichberg, who, I regret to say, made the sad mistake of taking the last allegro by far too fast, so fast that it was an impossibility for the violinists to give any effect to the figures occurring in it.

The second number of the programme was the national air "Hail Columbia," sung by the children in unison with fine effect.

A chorus from Mercadante's *Giuramento* followed; also very nicely given.

Miss Adelaide Phillips then sang the drinking song from *Lucrezia Borgia*, which received an uproarious *encore*.

Luther's Choral was next given by the children's chorus, and although the effect was not quite the same as when sung a few days before by the large chorus, yet considerable applause greeted the performance.

Ole Bull followed with a violin solo, said to have been "The Mother's Prayer." This attempt, I regret to say, must be set down as a failure, the only one in the entire five days' performance. It was impossible to hear a tone of Mr. Bull's violin beyond the six front benches, and to those sitting at the end of the hall the performance was merely pantomimic.

The children then went through a course of physical exercises, under the direction of Mr. L. B. Monroe. This was an exceedingly interesting part of the programme. The different movements were performed by the children with the utmost precision. A very fine part of this performance was when, three tones being given, the children sang the chord with a fine *crescendo* and *decrescendo*, eliciting immense applause.

The second part of the programme then opened with Meyerbeer's "Coronation March," from the *Prophete*, played by the entire band of 1100, showing a considerable improvement upon the first day's performance.

Then came the gem of the day, the Russian National Hymn, sung exquisitely by the children. Madame Parepa-Rosa followed with "Let the Bright Seraphim," from Handel's "Sampson," with trumpet obligato, by Mr. Arbuckle. This elicited an *encore*. I have referred to this performance in a former letter, and therefore pass it with the mere remark that it was admirably done.

The children next sang a three part song, by Rossini, "Wake, Gentle Zephyr," which was given with fine precision.

Mme. Rosa and Miss Phillips then gave Rossini's splendid duet, "Quis est Homo," from *Stabat Mater*, in a manner as only two such artists can perform it, and the great festival concluded with the singing of the One-hundredth Psalm by the children. The audience was large and enthusiastic, containing nearly every member of the large chorus. I have forgotten to mention that on Friday the following circular was issued to the members of the chorus:

"NATIONAL PEACE JUBILEE, BOSTON, June 18, 1869.—The Superintendent of Chorus, in congratulating the ladies and gentlemen of the Chorus upon the glorious musical success just achieved, desires to express to them his high gratification at the cordial sympathy and support he has experienced from them since our great project was first broached, and to thank them, in the name of the association and of the general public, not only for the power and effectiveness with which the music has been rendered by them, but for the good order and perfect harmony which, in a season of so great excitement, has prevailed.

"Through your appreciative endeavors, the musical pulse of a whole nation has been quickened as never before. The vast numbers assembled, their unrestrained enthusiasm, attest the interest awakened. You have demonstrated beyond cavil the entire practicability of producing, with a massiveness and grandeur approaching perfection, the works of the great masters by a body of *over eleven thousand performers*. The cultivation of musical taste, the developed love for the noble and beautiful in art—the precious fruits of our enterprise—will not be suffered to decay. They must exert a powerful and abiding influence, and though to-day we separate, let it be with bright anticipations of celebrating, under equally happy auspices, future national jubilees, and ultimately of joining in celestial harmonies with the countless numbers who shall praise God forever and ever. E. TOURJEE, Supt. of Chorus."

To-day, during the intermission, Mr. Gilmore was presented, in the press room, on behalf of the Jubilee orchestra, with a magnificent gold watch and chain. Mr. Carl Gaertner, of Philadelphia, made the presentation speech, and Mr. Gilmore returned thanks in a few words. The orchestral committee then gave three cheers for Mr. Gilmore.

After the performance a meeting of the members of the press was held in the press room, and a number of resolutions were adopted returning thanks to Mr. S. R. Niles and the entire Press Committee, to the authorities of Boston, to the Western Union Telegraph, and to the Post Office Department for hospitalities and facilities extended. Shortly after this the meeting adjourned, and thus concluded the greatest musical event of the age.

The question naturally arises, Was the festival a *musical* success? We append the answer to this from the Boston *Post*, as fully giving our sentiments:—

"Ninety-nine in every hundred enthusiastically say Yes; the one hundredth person gloriously says No. He lives in New York. His eyes and ears are hopelessly defective. He sees and hears nothing but failure. The mischief and secret is—the big thing did not come off in New York. If it only had, why it would have been a gigantic, a leviathan success. But, transpiring in a provincial town, not known to fame, and having neither age nor position, its story is told in seven short but impressive letters—FAILURE. Three hundred miles off its praises would have been sounded to the uttermost nooks and crannies of the nation. Its sombre sin, its great shame, its greater misfortune is—it was given in Boston, and not New York.

"Was it really, looking back over the past few days, a success or a failure, musically considered? We are of the opinion that it was a success, all things considered. No person not under hopeless stultification, prejudice, or malice, will or can assert aught else. In this we do not wish to be understood as asserting that there were no defects in the performances that have been given, for such we not only admit but affirm; but we declare with deliberation and confidence that as a whole the Jubilee has been a grand success. Let the facts be considered. Ten thousand vocalists and over one thousand instrumental performers were brought together, and with but a single rehearsal preceding the public performance, achieved—will not any candid and truthful man or woman admit?—a triumph. The obstacles to be surmounted, the difficulties to be encountered, at every step of an enterprise conducted on so gigantic a scale, are to be considered in passing judgment. The chorus represented more than eight hundred organizations, and the orchestra and band many hundred societies, nearly all of whom met for the first time. It is true that the choral forces had rehearsed in their own respective localities, extending over thousands of miles, but only once in a mass together. Who can have the effrontery, to use the lightest phrase, when these matters are taken in view, to charge upon the enterprise the libel and slander of failure? None, surely, who had not predetermined so to do. Circumstance, fact, reason, conscience, have no place in the mind and feeling of such. At all events, the distinguished projector of the Jubilee and his laborious associates need not fear to go boldly upon the record. That record will be success. Its history is written in the golden lines of assured fact. It cannot be set aside by caprice, malice, or misrepresentation. It is to stand out in its magnificent proportions not because it has the honor of having culminated in Boston, but on its own many-sided and substantial merits. There it is. There it will remain—memorable, grand, glorious. It was imperfect, it had its glaring and unpleasant errors and shortcomings; viewed from a cold-blooded critical standpoint, it did not reach the altitude of a high standard; but setting all this aside, there were so many unquestioned beauties, such signal triumphs from day to day, such positive achievement of combination and organization in melodious power and strength, that it seems a perversion of criticism and an insult to truth to withhold the compliment of generous praise."

C SHARP.

POLITICAL.

—The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* suggests Secretary Boutwell as a candidate for the Presidency.

—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Express* says that Hon. Thomas L. Tullock, the appointing officer in the Treasury Department, was a Copperhead during the war, and Navy Agent at Portsmouth under Buchanan. This information will astonish his New Hampshire friends. Mr. Tullock was one of the organizers of the Republican party in that State, and to his labors have been largely due the unparalleled victories of the party during the past seventeen years. Mr. Tullock was Postmaster at Portsmouth under Taylor and Fillmore, and Navy Agent under Lincoln until the office was abolished. For several years he was Secretary of State of New Hampshire.

—The Atlanta *New Era* notices the unaccountable absence of Robert Toombs and B. H. Hill while the question of the negro's eligibility to office was being argued before the Supreme Court of Georgia, although upon the stump during the last campaign they were most eloquent and exhaustive in their appeals to the white people of the State to stand up for their "rights."

—General Washburne, the Republican candidate for Governor of Vermont, is a successful lawyer of Woodstock. He served as colonel of a Vermont three months' regiment at the beginning of the war, and then, being elected by the Legislature to the office of Adjutant and Inspector-General, held that office to the end of the war. As a legislator, he has had experience in both houses of the Legislature.

—Hon. Homer W. Heaton, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Vermont, is a lawyer and long a citizen of Montpelier. He has served in both houses of the State Legislature, and has held the office of State Attorney. He has been a life-long Democrat.

—Hon. John F. Dillon, Chief Justice of Iowa, was renominated at the late Republican State Convention, and in accepting said: "Let me say that this renomination is grateful to me not only because of its indorsement of my course in the past, not only because of its unanimous bestowal, but also because it comes from the representatives of the party with which I have been identified in feeling, in conviction, and in action ever since its first organization. It is a party whose glorious history, whose noble achievements for man and his rights, whose conquest for rational freedom will never be forgotten while there remains on the broad green earth one heart whose aspirations are true to the sacred cause of human liberty and equal rights."

—The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* sees only evil to flow from the decision of the Supreme Court of that State that negroes are eligible to office. It says:—"The deed is done. Georgia is dragged down to the lowest depths in the slime and filth of Radicalism—at least so far as the exercise of the high places of the State by unlettered negroes is concerned. For a season we must submit to our fate. Let all true men wait and watch and work for the speedy approach of that good day when their children's patrimony, now fed upon by dogs, will be returned to the true owners, and the government of the State restored to its rightful proprietors."

—The correspondent of the Richmond *Whig* saw Colonel John S. Mosby at a political meeting in Leesburg, Va., on the 14th inst., and noticed him moving from group to group on the court green, urging the people to vote for Walker and the expurgated Constitution. Subsequently the correspondent met him, and in a conversation Mosby said:—"Yes, a year ago I swore I wouldn't register, but I now think differently, and had rather be right than consistent. Then we had our own judges, our own county officers, and no one of them was required to take the iron-clad oath. Negro suffrage cannot possibly impose upon us a worse man than Wells, and by voting down the Constitution, you vote to disfranchise yourselves, and to keep the State under the rule of carpet-baggers. For myself, I surrendered four years ago, and thought I did it in good faith, in April, 1865. I have found no difficulty in bringing my judgment to the conclusion that it is the true policy to adopt the course I now advise, but my pride held out some time after my judgment was convinced. It now seems strange that any reasonable man can entertain a doubt as to his plain duty."

MASSACRE.

Abyssinians Murder a Party of Englishmen.

From further information received at Newport, it appears that Mr. Powell was accompanied by a Mr. Maccree, a Scotchman, who also met with the same cruel fate as the others forming the party. In a communication dated the 7th May, Mr. West, the English Consul at Alexandria, writes to Mr. Maccree's brother, giving a short account of the progress of the party previous to the massacre. In this he states that Mr. Maccree had taken Mr. Powell to a rather dangerous part of the country, and it would have been better if they had gone in another direction, where the party would have been safer, the chiefs being more friendly, and where equally as good sport in lion hunting might be obtained. Then the consul admits that information has just been received of the cruel murder of Mr. Powell, Mrs. Powell, their child, and Mr. Maccree, by the natives. Two Swiss missionaries are said to have brought the news to the British authorities, and preparations were in progress to start an expedition up the country in order, if possible, to obtain further particulars. This letter adds that unless prompt retaliation follows the brutal massacre, the natives will take courage, and it will not be safe for any Englishman to visit the country. Mr. W. H. P. Jenkins, a brother of Mrs. Powell, is, it appears, about to go out to Alexandria, so as to make every possible inquiry respecting the sad affair.

AMERICAN DIPLOMATS.—It is said that the diplomatic representatives of the United States rank very low in the scale of national grandeur, being held at the courts where they are stationed as inferior even to the representatives of Brazil. That is very good, and we are glad of it. Our entire diplomatic system is a precious humbug, and is kept up only to give showy offices to politicians of the party in power who can't be provided for at home. That true Democrat, the late Col. Benton, was always in favor of abolishing all our foreign missions, as useless excrescences upon our republican form of government, leaving their work to be done by consuls, and in case of special need by competent men sent for the purpose, who should come home again as soon as their business was accomplished.—*N. Y. Sun.*

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Western Enterprise—St. Louis and the Grain Trade—Movements of Government Troops—Revenue Frauds.

Financial and Commercial

FROM THE WEST.

St. Louis and the Grain Trade.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—About fifty prominent business firms of this city have guaranteed the Merchants' Exchange or Grain Association against loss in the experiment of bringing an ocean steamer from New York, and loading her here with grain for that port.

Government Seizures.

The sugar, coffee, cigars, and pepper which were seized in May last by the Surveyor of the Port, for alleged fraudulent withdrawal from the Custom House at New Orleans, were on Friday and Saturday in course of transfer from the different premises in this city to the United States bonded warehouse. The total value of the property seized was between $70,000 and $80,000. Some forty merchants were innocently involved in the transaction.

Movements of United States Troops.

A company of the Tenth U. S. Infantry arrived here yesterday from St. Paul, and were transferred to the steamer Thompson Dean for New Orleans, whence they will go to Brownsville, Texas.

The tow-boat Bengal Tiger is coming from Dubuque with 1000 tons of ice, 32,000 bushels of wheat, and 1500 bushels of oats, and will add 17,000 bushels of corn at Keokuk.

Heavy Rain.

A heavy rain passed over the city this evening. The weather has been very warm for several days, the thermometer being up to 98 in the shade, but since the storm to-day the temperature has been a good deal cooler.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 21—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾; United States Five-twenties quiet at 80¾. Stocks quiet. Erie, 20¼; Illinois Central, 95.

LIVERPOOL, June 21—A. M.—Cotton active; middling uplands, 12⅛@12¼d.; middling Orleans, 12¼@12⅜d. Estimated sales, 15,000 bales.

LONDON, June 21—A. M.—Sugar, 29s. 9d. on the spot, and 28s. 9d. afloat. Whale Oil, £40 10s. Calcutta Linseed, 60s. 3d. Turpentine, 28s. 2d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 21—P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92⅝@92¾; U. S. 5-20s quiet but steady at 80⅞. Erie, 20; Illinois Central, 94⅞.

LIVERPOOL, June 21—P. M.—Cotton active; middling uplands, 12⅛@12¼d.; middling Orleans, 12¼@12⅜d.; it is now thought the sales will be 18,000 bales. Flour, 23s. Cheese, 77s. Tallow, 44s. 3d. Turpentine, 27s. 6d.

HAVRE, June 21.—The cotton market opens quiet but steady; low middlings, afloat, 143f.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Stocks unsettled. Gold, 136⅜. Exchange, 9⅝. 5-20s, 1862, 121¼; do. 1864, 116⅜; do. 1865, 118; new, 118¾; do. 1867, 119; 10-40s, 107⅞; Virginia 6s, 61¼; Missouri 6s, 90; Canton Co., 63; Cumberland preferred, 32; New York Central, 185¼; Reading, 96¾; Hudson River, 155¼; Michigan Central, 133; Michigan Southern, 103; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 95¾; Chicago and Rock Island 115; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 154.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	188¾	Toledo and Wabash	66½
Ph. and Rea. R.	97⅜	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	79⅞
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	104⅞	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	82⅞
Cle. and Pitt. R.	95	Adams Express	59¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	78¾	Wells, Fargo	30½
Chi. and W. W. pref.	94⅛	United States	69¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	116⅝	Tennessee 6s, New	60
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	155⅝	Gold	137¼
Pacific M. S.	88⅞	Market firm.	

BRAZIL.

A Rupture of Diplomatic Relations with the United States—The Trouble Settled.

The steamship Merrimac arrived at New York last evening from Rio de Janeiro, bringing dates to May 26. We are indebted to Dr. Wheeler, the attentive purser, for late files.

The matter of most interest transpiring in Brazil has been the imbroglio between General James Watson Webb, the United States Minister, and the Brazilian Government.

On the 28th of April the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to get rid of paying the whaleship Canada claim, refused to recognize the instructions of Mr. Seward to General Webb, because Mr. Seward had not advised the Brazilian Minister in Washington of such instructions.

A sharp correspondence ensued. General Webb remonstrated in vain, and on the 10th of May he suspended diplomatic relations and demanded his passports. His passports were sent to him on the 12th instant. Great excitement prevailed in Rio Janeiro, and the entire correspondence was published. The *Correspondance* newspaper of the 17th says:—

"The announcement of this unfortunate occurrence has produced great excitement and alarm among all classes of our people, and especially among our commercial and monetary men, inasmuch as the consequences cannot fail to be very disastrous here, and very injurious to Brazil's credit in Europe, where she is known to be seeking a loan."

The following is published in the *Correspondance* of the 26th ult:—

In our paper of the 12th inst. we gave quite a lengthy synopsis of the important facts that have brought about the recent rupture of the diplomatic relations between the United States and Brazil; in order, however, that our American and English readers may be enabled to appreciate all the accompanying circumstances of this grave question, we publish to-day not only the entire note of General J. Watson Webb to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated the 3d inst., which was rejected, but also his despatch to His Excellency George Buckley Matthew, H. B. M. Minister Plenipotentiary of this court, on this subject, as well as his letter to the editor of the *Journal do Comercio*, denying the statement propogated by the Ministerial press, that the question about the reclamation in the case of the American ship Canada was pending in Washington.

Public opinion in Brazil was against the Government, and just before the steamer sailed the affair was settled, Brazil withdrawing all cause of offense and acceding to Minister Webb's demands.

The following item of news is from the *Correspondance* and *Anglo-Brazilian Times*:—

"His Excellency General J. Watson Webb and his accomplished lady will leave Brazil for New York, on board of the Merrimac, to-day at 3 P. M. We sincerely wish to the illustrious travellers a safe and pleasant journey to their home."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

The second period of the June term began this morning, and the Court was engaged in organizing the new jury, no case for trial having been reached up to the time of our going to press.

DISASTER.

Fall of a Building in Wilmington—Narrow Escape of the Inmates.

From the Wilmington Commercial of Saturday.

At about 10 o'clock this morning the rear portion of the four story brick store and dwelling at No. 212 Market street fell to the ground. The building was recently purchased by Capelle & Brother, No. 214 (next door), and they had stored a considerable amount of stock in the store and cellar. They were building an extensive addition to the rear of it, intending to run the store through to King street. The walls were being undermined and underpinned to allow of the building of more substantial foundations, and this was the cause of the accident.

A colored porter named Perry Trusty, employed by Capelle & Bro., with his family, consisting of his wife and three children, one an infant, were living in part of the house. Perry was in the hardware store at work when he heard the adjoining building begin to crack. With an exclamation of terror he rushed to the front of the store, and then back along the long hall of the falling building, and up stairs to his family. He caught up the baby from the bed, called to his wife to run with the children, and rapidly followed her down stairs. His foot had scarcely left the stairway when it fell with a crash to the ground, and as the family ran through the entry to the street, the part of the building which they had just left fell into a shapeless wreck and ruin behind them. One of the Capelle brothers also just escaped from the building in time, and no one was hurt. We have seldom been called to chronicle a more narrow escape than that of the heroic Perry and his family.

The fall has, of course, rendered much more extensive building operations necessary, and the loss by the accident will be over $1500.

Terrible Explosion at Bingley, England.

The London *Times* of the 10th inst. contains the following heart-rending account of a boiler explosion, which was attended with considerable loss of life:—

A very disastrous boiler explosion, supposed to have resulted in the death of not fewer than twenty adults and children, occurred yesterday morning at the works of Messrs. Town & Son, bobbin turners, at Bingley, between Bradford and Keighley. The workshop of Messrs. Town was situate on the north bank of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and in the rear of the National School, Park road, the two buildings being separated by the playground of the school. The premises of Messrs. Town consisted of a large workshop about fifteen yards long by fifteen in width, and two stories in height, boiler and engine-house and offices. The boiler-houses stood between the workshop and offices, and over the latter were two rooms occupied as a dwelling by Mr. J. Town, Jr. The explosion occurred about ten o'clock yesterday morning. The boiler was lifted from its base into the air, and fell a shapeless mass about forty yards off. The works and cottages were levelled with the ground, large stones being hurled long distances. Workmen who were on the building, persons in the cottages and scholars in the playground of the National School were instantly overwhelmed and buried beneath the ruins. A great number of willing hands immediately engaged in the task of disinterring those who had been so summarily buried in the ruins, and yesterday afternoon the result was reported as follows:—

DEAD.—Mr. Town, Jr., two children of Mr. Joseph Midgley, Park road, manufacturer; a child of Mr. Timothy Lister, Park road; two children of Mr. Naylor, grocer, Ferrand lane; William Thompson and William Tindall, workmen of Messrs. Town, and a child of Mr. Thomas Wright, saddler.

INJURED.—Mr. Town, Sr., and also Mrs. Town, Jr., and Henry Town, son of the latter, both of whom are not likely to recover. Also three workmen, viz., Joseph Murgatroyd, Hope street, Keighley; Thomas Smith, Keighley; and Sharp Butterfield, Framcliffe, Bingley.

GOLD.

New and Valuable Lodes Discovered.

The Owyhee (Idaho) *Avalanche* of June 6 says:—

"The Ida Ellmore mill is running fifteen and sometimes twenty stamps, and is in splendid condition. It is crushing quartz from the Ida Ellmore mine.

"The New York and Owyhee mill is crushing quartz at present from the Golden Chariot mine. The quartz from both the Ida Ellmore and Golden Chariot mines is rich and paying well.

"The Sinker mill, on Sinker creek, Mr. Johnson, superintendent, has been recently started, and is crushing quartz from the Baxter mine.

"Prospecting is now carried on over the whole length and breadth of War Eagle Mountain. Among these we notice Mr. Sommercamp on the south extension of the Red Jacket.

"In the Baxter ledge, at the two hundred foot level, very rich ore has been found, with a ledge of two and a half feet in width, where one hundred and fifty tons of ore was soon taken out, which is now being milled at the Sinker mill. This mine bids fair to become a good paying claim.

"The rapid working of the Ida Ellmore mine for the last two months has been greatly retarded by the want of air circulation, which has now been made, connecting the main shaft with the winze on the two hundred and fifty foot level, a distance of two hundred and fifty feet, and throughout carries a body of rich ore, averaging, if not exceeding, two feet and a half in width; the lower thirty feet of this vein has a width of over five feet. Of this it is almost unnecessary to speak, for its ore, which can be seen on the dump, glittering with metal, is more potent than any praise of ours; for no person can look at the ore now taken from the Ida Ellmore shaft, with its alternations of gold and rich sulphurets of silver, without feeling that he beholds that which is being taken from this or any other camp.

"The Golden Chariot, a continuation of the Ida Ellmore, is still as rich as ever—in fact, what may be said concerning the Ida Ellmore, in regard to the quality of its ore, may be said of the Golden Chariot. This mine, which is about equal in depth to that of the Ida Ellmore, has a vein larger than any yet met with; its richness increasing with its depth. The Chariot, the lower level of which is thirty feet above that of the Ida Ellmore, is in a distance of seventy feet north, with a ledge of average width and richness: the same may be said of the drift south, which is run sixty feet. This company and the Ida Ellmore employ constantly about one hundred and thirty men."

FIGHT WITH A HORSE.—Mr. George Hamlin, of this place, had a very narrow escape from death on Sunday morning last. It seems that the large black stallion owned by Hamlin & Wellman had become unruly on Saturday afternoon, but after a conflict with him, Mr. Hamlin considered him subdued. On Sunday morning, however, while he was being fed and taken care of, he watched an opportunity, and rushed at Mr. Hamlin, catching him by the head with his mouth, and inflicting a severe bite, tearing the scalp loose from the skull, and rupturing the temporal artery which runs over the head. This so stunned Mr. Hamlin that he had begun to fall, when the horse would no doubt have pawed him to death; but at this critical moment, when the horse was furious with rage, the hostler ran into the stall and struck the beast a heavy blow between the eyes with a hammer, not, however, before he had again bitten Mr. Hamlin several times on the arm and shoulder. The blow given the horse partially stunned him, and enabled Mr. Hamlin to get out of his reach. Mr. Wellman, hearing of the affair, undertook to punish the horse, when the animal made for him, and seized him by the waistband of the pants, reared up with him, not letting go his hold until attacked by men with clubs, and then completely tearing the pants off Mr. Wellman. Again in the afternoon of Sunday last he got loose and out into the barnyard, when it became necessary to actually choke him down by means of a slip-noose before he would permit any one to get within reach of him. During the choking process his frenzy was fearful to witness, as he struggled to get hold of those nearest to him.—*Eaton Rapids (Mich.) Journal.*

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Conflagration in Troy, New York—Yellow Fever at Key West—Excursionists at Atlantic City.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire in Troy.

TROY, June 21.—The straw paper mill of Black & Co., at Sandy Hill, was burned on Saturday. The loss was $20,000; insurance $10,000 to $15,000.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Arrived, steamer Nevada, from Liverpool.

Yellow Fever at Key West.

KEY WEST, June 21.—Arrived, barque Lucy A. Nichols, with her captain and six of her crew down with the yellow fever.

FROM ATLANTIC CITY.

Arrival of Philadelphia Excursionists.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 21.—An excursion party of two hundred gentlemen arrived here to-day from Philadelphia to attend the opening of the Sea View House. They are enjoying themselves in viewing the ocean and examining the new Excursion House, which has ample room for dining a thousand persons at once, besides room for dancing.

FRANCE.

Figures of the Late Elections.

La France publishes the following table of the votes at the late elections:—

Electors inscribed	10,315,523
Voters	8,098,565
Pure government votes	4,445,287
Dynastic candidates, Tiers Parti, and others not recommended	1,124,598
Total	5,579,885
Monarchical opposition, such as Orleanists, clericals, etc.	786,020
Democratic candidates (not radicals)	1,507,648
Radical democrat	153,263
Total opposition	2,446,931
Lost votes	71,742
Thus there are dynastic votes	5,579,885
Opposition	2,446,931

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, June 21, 1869.

The Money market continues to rule quiet and somewhat easy. The demand for currency at the banks is limited, and readily met at the rates current during the past week. The condition of our banks, as the statement sufficiently indicates, is favorable to a condition of ease, until the close of the present month at least. The absence of all speculative feeling and activity in trade circles makes the loan market rule unusually quiet.

Call loans are negotiated at 5 per cent. on pledge of Government stocks, and at 6 per cent. on stocks and other collaterals. Discounts between banks and their depositors range between 6@7 per cent. for first-class business paper, but an advance on those figures is asked and freely given in the open market. There is considerable paper offered which is not rated as first-class, though reliable, which it is difficult to negotiate at less than 10 per cent.

Governments are dull and off ⅛ per cent. Gold opened at 136⅜, and was quoted at that figure at 12 M.

Reading Railroad was in better demand, and prices were stronger. Sales at 48⅜, closing at 48⅜ bid. Pennsylvania Railroad was stronger, selling as high as 56⅞, b. o.; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 56. 36 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 44½ for Little Schuylkill; and 32 for Philadelphia and Erie.

Canal shares were in better demand. Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 36½, b. o. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares were steady. Sales of Girard Bank at 57¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street

FIRST BOARD.

$600 City 6s, N. c&p. lots	100	52 sh West Bk. b30.	76
$2000 Leh Con l. s5.	81	200 sh Penna R.. ls.	55¾
$1000 Leh gold l.. c.	93	118 do...... ls.	55¾
$500 do.	93½	79 do.... ls. 2d.	55⅞
100 sh Leh Nav. b60.	36½	100 do...... s10.	55¾
200 do.. ls. b30.	36	100 do..... b60.	55¾
500 do.	36	100 do.. s10wn.	55¾
100 do	36	100 do.... s5&i.	55¾
100 do...... s30.	36	100 do.. s10wn.	55¾
100 do..... s60.	36	100 do.... rg&i.	55¾
100 sh Read R.. b10.	48⅜	100 do.. s10wn.	55¾
100 do...... b9.	48⅜	100 do..... b60.	56⅛
400 do....... ls.	48⅜	6 do...... 2d.	55⅞
500 do..... ls. c.	48½	10 sh Leh Val R....	56
90 do...... trf.	48⅞	34 do.... ls. c.	56¼
100 do...... s5.	48½	5 sh Girard Bk...	57¼

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 120⅝@120⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 121¼@121½; do., 1864, 116⅜@116⅝; do., Nov. 1865, 118@118⅛; do., July, 1865, 118⅞@119⅛; do. 1867, 119@119⅛; do., 1868, 118⅞@119⅛; 10-40s, 107⅞@108⅛. Pacifics, 105⅞@106⅛. Gold, 136⅜.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120⅝@121; do. 1862, 121⅜@121⅝; do. 1864, 116⅜@116⅝; do. 1865, 117⅞@118⅛; do. 1865, new, 118⅞@119⅛; do. 1867, new, 118⅞@119⅛; do. 1868, 118⅞@119⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 107¾@108; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 105⅞@106; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼. Gold, 136⅜@136⅝; Silver, 131@133.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	136½	11·05 A. M.	136⅜
11·00 "	136¾	11·50 "	136⅜

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The unnatural condition of the money market was the feature of interest in Wall street during the week. There was no cessation of the activity noticeable the week before, and rates a portion of the time were maintained at extreme figures. The singular prevalence of such high interest rates in the month of June, when the capital of the country has usually drifted to this centre, is indicative of an unsound state of the market, and is an evil not so dangerous in the present annoyances which it creates as in its ramifications through the various branches of trade and industry. Money seeks the highest rate of interest as surely as water seeks its level. In the stringency of the past ten or twelve days money has flowed here from other business centres, while a constant and strong demand exists in the West. Hence we find the spasms which were, and we may say are, of daily occurrence. The first instalment of such currency shipments this way produce relaxation; then arises the necessity for supplying the demand from out of town, and stringency sets in again. To make matters worse the stock-gambling cliques lock up money and add to the general aggravation. Money is drawn here and there. The West wants it and must have it, even if it is necessary to pay extravagant rates. The stock operators again are unwilling to part with their loads and bid still higher rates. The result is a scramble, in which currency is attracted backwards and forwards to the destruction of the legitimate business of the country. It is ingeniously said by the *Financial Chronicle* that Secretary Boutwell, in proposing his gold sales at this season, expected to contract the currency no more than was usual by the old bank system in the summer months, but overlooked the fact that the expanding and revived cotton-growing in the South had already withdrawn the amount sufficient to such contraction. As for the general causes affecting the money market and producing the stringency, it says:—'The prominent facts are these:—First—The South has retained a large amount of currency, sent there in payment for the cotton crop, which it is likely to hold permanently for the enlarged requirements of retail circulation. Second—There is outstanding $23,800,000 less of legal-tenders than on June 1, 1868, principally owing to the retiring of compound interest notes in excess of the issues of three per cent. certificates. Third—The West has required currency for moving the wool crop and for marketing a very heavy surplus of grain, which is being sent forward under the prospect of another abundant harvest, the amount sent to Chicago this month being reported there at $6,000,000. Fourth—The associated banks held on Saturday last only $50,800,000 legal-tenders, against $69,200,000 on June 13, 1868. Fifth—The receipts of the Treasury, on account of the payment of whisky tax and income tax, have been especially heavy, while the Secretary of the Treasury has for some time been selling $2,000,000 of gold weekly against purchases of only $1,000,000 of five-twenties, taking into the Treasury on these transactions $1,600,000 currency per week. Sixth—The Secretary of the Treasury has recently called in large amounts of money from the national bank depositories. Seventh—In these operations the Treasury has augmented its currency balance during this month at the rate of $500,000 per day, the increase since June 1 having been $9,000,000. Eighth—These movements have resulted in a loss of $7,000,000 of legal-tenders by the banks from the beginning of the month to June 12, and in a still further loss during the past week.'

"The Government market during the week was very steady until the last day, when it began to show the effects of tight money and the decline in gold. The firmness of the foreign quotation combatted the influences of the other conditions of the market, and the yielding was slight as compared with other markets subjected to similar influences.

"The bank statement of Saturday indicates a strong contractionary effort in response to the withdrawal of currency from general circulation. The totals of the present exhibit show a decrease in loans of nearly seven millions—which is further effected in a correspondingly large falling off in the deposits. The loss in legal tenders is about a million and a quarter of dollars, and as a portion of this is known to have consisted of three per cents, the actual loss in greenbacks is comparatively small. The currency shipped Westward must, therefore, have gone in national notes to a great extent.

"The loss in deposits is so large, as compared with the decrease in specie and legal tenders, that the banks, while losing actual reserve, gain in the excess above the twenty-five per cent. reserve required by law. The gain as compared with last week amounts to over six hundred thousand dollars. The change in the item of specie is insignificant, but shows that the customs demand for gold has absorbed more of the precious metal than was disbursed by the Sub-Treasury. The following are the differences:—

Decrease in loans	$6,641,829
Decrease in specie	28,136
Increase in circulation	54,039
Decrease in deposits	7,642,795
Decrease in legal tenders	1,246,770

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, June 21.—There is nothing doing in Clover or Timothy Seed. Small sales of Flaxseed at $2·75 ℔ bushel.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is offered at $48 ℔ ton, but there is no demand for the article.

The Flour market is as dull as ever, and some holders are anxious to realize. There is not much demand, and only 7@800 barrels changed hands, mostly extra families, at $5·87½@6 ℔ barrel for Pennsylvania, and $5·75@6·25 for Southwestern, including superfine at $5@5·50; Ohio at $5·50@5·75, and fancy lots at $9@10·50. No change in Rye Flour, and it sells slowly at $6·25. In Corn Meal no transactions.

The Wheat market is very dull, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 2@3000 bushels at $1·35@1·50 for red, $1·55@1·60 for amber, and $1·70@1·75 for white. Rye is very quiet, with small sales at $1·30. Corn dull, and 1c. off. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 94c.; light mixed at 93c.; and mixed at 87@88c. Oats are steady at 73@76c. for Western; and Pennsylvania and Southern at 55@70c.

Whisky is scarce and firm, with sales at $1@1·05, tax paid.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, June 21.—The market for Beef Cattle was extremely inactive to-day, and notwithstanding a further decline of ¼c. ℔ lb. on the closing quotations of last week, buyers come forward slowly and purchase only to supply immediate wants. Receipts, 1500 head. We quote choice at 9½@9¾c., chiefly at the former rate; fair to good at 8¼@9c.; prime at 7@8c., and common at 5@6c. ℔ lb., gross. The following sales were reported:—

Head.

65 Owen Smith, Western, 8@9¾.
92 A. Christy & Bro., 8@9½.
13 Dengler & McCleese, 8@9¼.
100 P. McFillen, 8@9.
100 P. Hathaway, 8@9.
80 James S. Kirk, 8@9½.
15 B. F. McFillen, 8@9¾.
75 James McFillen, 8@9¼.
50 E. S. McFillen, 8@9.
75 Ullman & Bachman, 8@8¾.
125 Martin, Fuller & Co., 8@9¾.
132 Mooney & Smith, 8@9¾.
80 Thomas Mooney & Bro., 8@9¾.
20 H. Chain, 6½@8.
62 J. & L. Frank, 8@9.
90 Frank & Schomberg, 8@9.
90 Hope & Co., 8@9½.
55 Elkon & Co., 7@8½.
28 B. Baldwin, Chester county, 7@9.
39 J. Clemson, Western, 8@8¾.
11 D. Branson, Chester county, 7@9.
25 Chandler & Alexander, Western, 8@9.

Cows and calves were steady at $45@70 and springers at $40@60, with sales of 150 head.

Sheep met a good demand, and fully 12,000 head changed hands at 4½@6¾c. ℔ pound gross.

Hogs were active in the early part of the week, and prices advanced, but at the close to-day the demand was not so urgent, but holders were very firm in their views. Sales of 3500 head at $13@13·50 for slop-fed and $14 for corn-fed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, June 21.—Arrived, steamships Virginia, Manhattan, and Tarifa, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 21.—Arrived, steamship Weser, from New York.

GLASGOW, June 21.—Arrived, steamship Dacian, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........JUNE 21.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........78 | 11 A. M..........88 | 2 P. M..........91

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. barque Ermina, Perry, Rotterdam, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Florence, Hudson, Richmond, Va., Captain.
Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, Providence, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Martha, Lewin, 70 days from Liverpool, with mdse to Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamship Brunette, Brooks, 24 hours from New York with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Roanoke, Davis, 15 days from Porto Cabello, in ballast to John Dallett & Co. Passengers—W. G. Boulton and family.
Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, from Messina April 16th, and Gibraltar May 8th, with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, 4 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.
Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, 3 days from Fall River, with iron to Merrick & Son.
Schr Hiawatha, Lee, 5 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr Sebastopol, Payne, 4 days from Nanticoke river, with lumber to captain.
Schr Pacific, Bragg, 5 days from Washington, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr Thos. E. French, Doughty, 5 days from Durham's Creek, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, 4 days from Norfolk, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr I. W. Hine, Lane, 4 days from Middletown, Conn., with stone to captain.
Schr Minnie Griffing, Griffing, from Connecticut river, with stone to captain.
Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 1 day from Milford, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Mary Curtin, French, hence for Bass river, struck on the wreck of the steamship Cassandra, off Brigantine Beach, on the 18th inst. The captain, finding her sinking rapidly, headed her for the beach near Little Egg Harbor Inlet, where she now lies, full of water.

Schr Clyde, Gage, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 18th inst.

Schr M. J. Laughlin, Laughlin, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 18th inst.

Schrs E. G. Buxton, Gilchrist, and Wm. A. Crocker, Baxter, hence, at Boston 18th inst.

Schrs Sophia Wilson, Noel, for Philadelphia, and Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, for Boston, were loading at Wilmington, N. C., 18th inst.

Schr American Eagle, Ramsay, hence, at Norfolk 17th instant.

Schr Annie, Johnson, hence, at Richmond 18th inst.

Schr M. H. Read, Benson, from New Bedford, and Connecticut, Pendleton, from Bangor, both for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 17th inst.

Schrs John C. Henry, Dilks, from Salem for Philadelphia, and J. W. Everman, Outen, from do. for New Jersey, at Holmes' Hole 17th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FAVORITE SON.

From the N. Y. World.

Pennsylvania has so many favorite sons! There is Forney, there is Cameron, there is Kelley, there is the poet Boker! But we mean Andrew Curtin just now. The true amphitryon is the amphitryon who entertains us at dinner. Pennsylvania's real favorite son is the last son got into a high office. Curtin now fills the post, for Curtin is now on his way as Minister to Russia. Before he wrung his nomination out of Grant, Curtin had not been latterly much of a favorite. But the commission did the work. Like a Canadian field—to-day all snow, to-morrow all flowers; like a varioloid patient—to-day all fever, and to-morrow all pustules—Curtin, despised of all men when Borie was preferred before him, suddenly bloomed out the Pennsylvanian of the period. Pennsylvania is agonized at the thought of parting, even for a brief period, with her "favorite son." The Rachel of the Delaware refuses to be comforted. Every village within her wide borders, from Stony-Batter to Young-Womanstown, from Tinicum to Tideout, is in mourning. The hammers of Centre county droop and decline to trip. The eyes of Bellefonte—the Governor's natal place—have become fountains of tears, and the Bald Eagle and the Susquehanna rivers, ordinarily as dry at this season as the Spanish Manzanares, swell and throb with emotion.

Philadelphia is a perfect Niobe, save that hers is not a voiceless woe. All her institutions shriek, save, indeed, the Union League; and from that, owned, as it practically is, by Borie, of the late Roman but now disjointed nose, nothing was to be expected. All else is genuine praise and heartfelt lamentation. Independence Hall, which, in 1855, was refused by Know-Nothing Councils to an eminent Pennsylvania statesman returning from a successful mission, is tendered to Curtin; the Democratic Mayor writes him a "touching letter" and makes him a mild speech, and for an hour by the cracked bell of the "Declaration" he shook hands with the tag-rag and bob-tail of his party—occasionally, after the manner of Lafayette on the same spot, embracing some transient anti-Catholic veteran of 1854. Then in the evening there was a banquet at the Academy of Music, with Hassler's band and reserved seats for "the ladies;" none, however, for the negroes—they, *proh pudor*, being secluded in "the gallery." Judge Thayer presided, and made a judicious introductory speech, to which "the guest" responded, and the gay scene went on without interruption till the small morning hours. And yet to us who look on things at a distance, there are in all this some unpleasantly noticeable features—negative and positive. Why were so many well-known Pennsylvanians, military and civil, absent or mute? Why was it that, at the festivity in honor of the great "War Governor," Philadelphia soldiers, now residing within a stone's throw of the Academy of Music—Meade and Humphreys and Patterson and Cadwalader and Nagle and Wister and Haupt and Crawford and Tyndale—were absent, and do not seem even to have been invited. The hero of Gettysburg (we don't mean Sickles) was not even toasted or alluded to. Then, eminent loyal Philadelphia civilians, founders of sanitary fairs and Christian commissions—Stuarts and Ornes and Claghorns and Bakers and Fells and Pratts—where were they? We do not detect Forney even in a letter! though we do our own Walbridge. Sumner does not seem to have been bidden, and Senator Scott absolutely went out of his way to pooh-pooh the great anglophobist's Alabama rhetoric. These are certainly strange omissions. Nor is this all. There were ominous utterances, too, as well as awful lapses, at the loyal board, to which, as faithful chroniclers, we feel bound to call attention. If a Democrat, soldier or civilian, were even now to speak disparagingly of the war administration of the sainted Lincoln, whether as manipulated by Cameron or by Stanton, great would be the wrath of the "loyal;" yet Governor Curtin said, with emphasis and apparent deliberation, speaking of that very administration, and no bottle of just indignation silenced him:—"The General Government, charged with the preservation of the life of the republic, was *pitiless*, *relentless*, and *deaf* to the just claim of a volunteer soldiery." To which his friend, Colonel McClure, whose speech is carefully reported, added:—

> "Major-General Patterson, commanding in Pennsylvania, made a requisition for 25,000 three-years men, and they were being rapidly organized when the national authorities revoked the order, denied the commander's authority, and refused to accept the troops, because not needed. Our State was threatened and defenseless, and the Reserve Corps was authorized after a painful and desperate struggle with united imbecility and infidelity."

The truth is, and it was so known, though concealed at the time, that in her hour of need Pennsylvania was more than once shamefully abandoned and offered up a sacrifice to Lincoln's chronic alarm about Washington and his own precious person, and to Stanton's fierce personal antipathy to everything and every man that bore the name of "Pennsylvanian;" and Governor Curtin really does deserve credit for what he did, with Governor Seymour's help, to protect his State and its metropolis, and the miserable ornamental Leaguers who now shrink away from him, and who, says the *Evening Bulletin*, commenting on this very banquet, "could have no power but for the lavish use of ill-gotten money."

With all these drawbacks, however, the honors of Curtin were worthy of his mother commonwealth, and he goes on his way rejoicing in their fresh luxuriance. On his arrival at St. Petersburg, which we trust may be safe and speedy, he will, as all newly-fledged Ministers do, study the archives of the legation and the correspondence of his predecessors. In Russia this correspondence extends over nearly ninety years; for the first American Minister reached there in August, 1781, so the work of revision will not be an easy one. Aided, however, by two intelligent and experienced secretaries, Mr. Curtin can, perhaps, accomplish it—especially as, in the light of contemporaneous republican illumination, he is not bound to trouble himself with the obsolete diplomatic rubbish of the Democratic past. He may dip into the original Dana, out of respect to the eminent Boston publicist of that name, a shining light in the radical heaven, of whom General Butler knows something and Mr. Beach Lawrence more; but even then he should be on his guard, for Francis P. Dana was a very pestilent "rebel," and labored hard for "recognition." But surely an orthodox Republican like Governor Curtin will not be expected to trouble himself with what was written by Adams, father of Charles Francis, or Bayard, the father of James A., or Middleton, or Randolph, or Buchanan, or Wilkins, or Dallas, or Thomas H. Seymour and Francis A. Pickens, or John Appleton. He had better ignore the fact (for it will commend him to his employers) that the only treaty ever made with Russia, and which now binds us together, was negotiated by James Buchanan. All he need do is to study with care the diplomacy of his two immediate predecessors, over which shone the serene brightness of Mr. Seward's imperturbable intellect, and which was guided by the precepts of that stainless sage and adorned by the splendor of his style, more gorgeous than all windows of all apothecaries upon earth. Especially will Pennsylvania expect of him to study that brief and brilliant period of diplomacy extending from July to October, 1862, and illustrated by no less than five despatches, when this country was represented at the Court of the Czar by one in whose footsteps Governor Curtin, no doubt, must delight to tread—her favorite son, number two, three, or four (we really forget which)—Simon Magus Cameron; may his tribe increase!

THE FOLLIES OF A KNIGHT.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Earl Spencer, like the loyal Lord Lieutenant of Ireland that he is, determined to keep the last birthday of Queen Victoria as the birthday of such a good woman and royal lady ought to be kept, especially in Ireland, which has such good reasons for thinking her good and royal. The land is poor, Earl Spencer thought, the people wretched, ground down by taxes, familiar with famine, fed full of oppression in nearly every form, loathing their rulers, fleeing by thousands to a land, of equal rights from their own land where they have no rights to anything but wrongs—how can the good Earl Spencer but testify to the tender sympathy of Victoria, mother of all her people, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland?

Earl Spencer has a bright idea born of practical statesmanship, and the famous good sense of the ideal Englishman. The Irish people need help and sympathy, and this is the way they get them. The Viceregal Lodge is illuminated, the drawing-room is fitted up as a chapter room, a throne is placed in it for Earl Spencer, and a table in the middle covered with blue cloth and with the star of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick embroidered upon it. The object of all this splendor is the investiture of Lord Carysfort and Lord Gosford as Knights of this famous order, and "Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King-at-Arms, is bound to conduct the ceremonial with a scrupulous attention to every minute detail of courtly form and etiquette for which the Irish prince of heraldry is distinguished." And, if we may believe the *Times*, he carried out his purpose. There was a banquet, first of all, which wanted nothing to its perfection but the gastronomic presence of an American Minister, the lack of whose well-known speech was but tamely atoned for by Sir Bernard Burke's grandiloquence. Perhaps, however, he ate better than he spoke. But the banquet was merely preliminary, and Sir Burke was soon in the midst of a scene where nature made him to shine. The guests rose from the table and went to the drawing-room, where the Countess Spencer and a brilliant assemblage of ladies, who had been holding a sort of Sorosis with their teapots while the men were making for port, awaited the ceremonial of investiture, the tea things having having been cleared away. (N. B.—This statement about the tea things is made on our own authority, but we suppose we are justified in taking it for granted that, though the Irish people were starving round the Viceregal Lodge, while Earl Spencer and the rest of the gentlemen were faring sumptuously, yet the lovely Countess and her ladies could hardly have been permitted to share the fate of the unhappy natives.) The ceremony of investiture was no doubt a stately scene. There was a flourish of trumpets, and Earl Spencer, in his part of Grand Master of the Order for that night only, entered the apartment with his procession, while a band stationed in the adjoining room played the national anthem with excellent effect. Then the Grand Master, with the aides-de-camp in waiting and the aides-de-camp not in waiting, and Sir Burke, C. B., Ulster King-at-Arms, and the Right Hon. This and his Excellency That, and the sword of state—an implement with which the Irish people are well acquainted—took their seats at the blue-table. Then, more trumpets, or, as the Jenkins we are drawing upon beautifully puts it, "the trumpet-call was heard in the distance." Then enter more processions in pomp and state. Then the new comers make the customary reverences. Then the Grand Master asks for more. Then to please him the formalities are repeated, and the knights are led in one by one, and "invested in accordance with the customary usages." Then the Grand Master gave them bonny blue ribbons. And badges of the order. And admonished them. And congratulated them. And made them sit down at the blue table. And the farce ended by the whole noble set getting away from Ireland as soon as they could to stay for a couple of months.

The effect upon the prosperity of Ireland of these judicious measures was at once made evident. The ceremony was on a Monday, and on the next Tuesday Mr. Furney, of Killinick, County Wexford, was called up for trial. Mr. Furney had bought some landed property in the Landed Estates Court. A poor laborer named Whitly lived in a wretched cabin on the estate. Mr. Furney wished Whitly to leave his cabin and live in his gate lodge, Whitly taking care of Furney's herds, Whitly's wife and family taking care of the lodge. Whitly did not like the work he was set at, and he and his family went back to their old cabin. Then Mr. Furney requested him to leave. Whitly said he would go when he could find a place to go to. Mr. Furney, like a noble-hearted landlord, ordered Whitly's cabin to be pulled down, and pulled down it was over the heads of the family. Whitly's wife said she would allow the cabin to fall on her before she would leave. But Furney, in the goodness of his heart, had her pulled out first. St. Patrick, being at that time at the Viceregal Lodge, could do nothing for these wretched people. But they managed, for a wonder, to get Furney prosecuted, and he is to be tried at Quarter Sessions, perhaps. Meanwhile he was admitted to bail on his own recognizance for £20, and the Whitlys are probably looking out for a place to cover their heads. Meanwhile, if their Excellencies, the Knights of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, while sporting their blue ribbons in England, should hear that Mr. Furney had been found dead on his own grounds, bludgeoned or shot by some unknown hand, how surprised they would be that all their efforts to please the Irish had proved of no avail!

NAVAL NOMENCLATURE.

From the Chicago Republican.

Secretary Borie is emulating an amiable weakness of the Oxonian Secretary of the British navy. Since the joint advent of himself and Admiral Porter to the command of the naval office, he has been industriously making use of his leisure hours in brushing up his recollections of Lempriere; and, as the sequel will show, with great success. The fruits of his labors were made apparent recently in issuing a ukase rechristening some forty vessels of the United States navy. His order robs them of the names under which some of them made for themselves a proud place in the history of our country, and substitutes therefor a miscellaneous collection of cognomins, culled without sense or reason from a dictionary of the mythological personages of the Greeks and Latins. Contocook, Tippecanoe, Miantonomah, etc., are to give way to Ajax, Castor, Hercules, Circe, etc. The names which have a direct reference to the history of our country, and which are quite common in Maine and Connecticut, are abolished for those whose wearers were not of a character which would qualify them for being welcome guests in refined society. For instance, the honorable Secretary has rechristened one of the vessels Fury, and another Harpy. But as there were three Furies and more than one Harpy, future generations will be at a loss to determine which individual personage of these celebrated families he was desirous of commemorating. A large number of the gunboats and other vessels in the British navy are named after gods, demigods, goddesses, and other discreditable personages of history (no doubt in deference to that well-known veneration of the English mind for the classic, as the word is applied to education), and it is not difficult to reach the inference that Mr. Borie is infringing on a patent to which he has not the shadow of a claim. In addition to that act of piracy, he robs the seamen who manned our navy during the war for the Union of all the glory, honor, and reputation which they won in those vessels. Jack Tar, on being asked in what vessel he served, will give the name it bore when chasing Rebel privateers; and on being questioned as to her whereabouts now, will answer, as "his pumps start working," "I don't know; they changed her name, and I can't tell what's become of her." Captain Winslow, of the Kearsarge, enjoys a reputation extending from pole to pole; but who is Captain Winslow of the Jupiter? Echo answers, "Who?" He has, also, by his injudicious action, destroyed that peculiarity of nomenclature which has added materially in giving a distinct character to our navy, and making it known as the navy of the United States in every port in every sea. Some few pedants, who harp on the euphony of the Greek and Latin, objected to the use of the Indian names with which our navy was so profusely christened during Mr. Welles' administration; and, no doubt, in deference to their opinions Mr. Borie has made the change. To fall back on the mythologico-naval, Mr. Borie has evidently run aground on Charybdis, while endeavoring to steer clear of Scylla, both of which were studiously shunned by the naval secretaries of those nations from which he has borrowed so much. Congress should, at its next session, pass an act restoring to the navy the nomenclature of which it has thus been deprived for no good reason. Far better have the quaint Indian names which Welles bestowed (and which was nearly the most sensible thing he did in office) than such bombastic titles as Centaur, Erebus, Spitfire, and the like, which, besides being foreign to our civilization, are nearly every one duplicates of the names of vessels in the navy of the "blarsted Britishers." Give us American names for American vessels. The Secretary has slavishly copied from foreigners; his device has not even the merit of originality; let us stick to our own ab-originality.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

From the St. Louis Republican (Democratic).

Mr. Horace Greeley has been latterly publishing elaborate essays on the above subject in the columns of the New York *Tribune*. The alternative that is really presented is not between free trade and protection absolute and unqualified. It is between free trade and artificial protection. There is a natural protection that no human laws can abrogate. This is local distance, time, the labor, the expense and danger of conveyance. Wheat grown in Missouri or Illinois is shipped to Liverpool, and sold there at or about the price of English wheat. Nothing is plainer than that in such case the English farmer will pocket a considerably larger proportion of that price than the American farmer. To this extent, notwithstanding the full acceptance of free-trade doctrines, the English farmer is protected, and it is a great and substantial protection. In England an article of prime necessity like corn should never have received any greater protection. An English farmer has to pay rent; an American generally owns his land. But he pays a much higher rate for labor. It was, in fact, to uphold the rents that the corn duties were maintained by the English landocracy. It may be observed that with all England's zeal for free trade, it was not until the present session of Parliament that the duty on corn was completely abolished. A quarter dollar was retained as duty on the quarter of corn or grain of every description. This was much felt on the coarser and cheaper grains. Mr. Lowe, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, noticed this, and lately proposed the abolition of it. This natural protection is most efficacious in bulky articles, as for instance corn. In light, portable commodities it is less felt, but even on them it operates. A Geneva watch, in the ordinary course of affairs, will sell at a much lower rate near the place of its production than in England or America. The dealer in watches will only give such price to the Swiss or Geneva manufacturer as will admit of sales in other countries yielding him a profit. This protection, then, which nature itself upraises, is very considerable, and of much efficacy in favor of the native producers of every country. There is in addition a protection which may be called that of convenience. There is no country in which it is not necessary to raise some revenue. That revenue can be most easily, securely, and cheaply collected in the shape of customs at the outports. We, to our sorrow, find that in addition to the customs there must be an excise and internal revenue collected also. Before the war, the internal taxation was altogether for the support of State government and local institutions. There is no prospect for some considerable time of the return of any such happy state of affairs. The amount of this species of protection will, whilst a large revenue continues, necessarily be great. And it is but just that it should be so. The producers, the mechanics, and the laborers, all, in one shape or another, contribute to the revenue. It would not be just that those who do not so contribute should be allowed to compete with them tax-free.

We see, then, that the American producer, whether manufacturer or artisan, has two great walls of protection, of one of which he can under no circumstances be deprived. How can it be that the production of any commodity or article can legitimately require more? Prohibiting foreign competition, and forcing the consumption of a native article, for the production of which the soil or circumstances of the country are not adapted, will only lead to smuggling, with all its demoralizing results, and force the consumers, including the laboring classes, in whose interest it is said to be done, to purchase at an exorbitant rate, and put up with an inferior commodity. It was not by protection of the prohibitory kind that Peter the Great introduced ship-building and the arts into Russia, or the Swiss mountaineers established that manufacture of watches for which they are famous.

THE REGENCY IN SPAIN—THE PROBABLE END OF MONARCHY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The situation in Spain continues to command attention. Improving prospects have given increased boldness to Montpensier. He has not only appeared on Spanish soil, but a little too much in public. Remembering that it was his gold that made the revolution a success; remembering, too, that the gold was paid down on the understanding that the crown should be his if a crown remained in Spain, it is not wonderful that he should be at once more hopeful and more bold when he sees all power given to Serrano, the man who is pledged above all others to his support. The Republicans in Spain have been defeated. The new constitution has been carried through the Cortes and proclaimed, and Spain has been declared a monarchy. The new King of Spain has yet to be found. Montpensier is but one of many candidates whose names have been prominently mentioned. There are Isabella and her son; there is the youthful Don Carlos; there is the father and there is the brother of the King of Portugal; there are, besides, at least two German princes. Which is to be the successful candidate is now the great question. The outcry which has just been raised in Valladolid and Seville against Montpensier's presence in Spain at the present juncture seems to indicate that the Republicans are resolved that if Spain is to be a monarchy the candidates must have a fair chance. With Serrano as regent Spain can wait for a king, and wait with patience. Although Serrano is more or less pledged to Montpensier, his duty points first to the welfare of Spain and the wishes of the Spanish people. It is possible that Montpensier has ruined his own hopes. If Serrano cannot reconcile the Spanish people to Montpensier, Serrano is free. If the regent is successful in preserving order, Spain will be taught that good government is not necessarily associated with a crowned head. It is not, therefore, at all impossible that the regency of Serrano may prove the destruction of the monarchy in Spain.

PATRIOTISM SHOULD BE TAUGHT AT WEST POINT.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The Military Academy at West Point has just sent out another graduating class, whose members will soon enter upon their duties as officers of the United States Army. They have received a theoretical and practical instruction in their profession which is unsurpassed by that afforded by any other military school in the world. It has long been the ambition of American youth to procure admission to the Academy, more, we believe, for the sake of the education which is there obtained than even for the subsequent position in the army. Successful in the highest degree in forming soldiers, does West Point succeed equally in graduating patriotic men?

The country can never forget the patriots who were educated there—Grant and Sherman among those still living, McPherson and Kearney among the dead. But the traitors whom West Point has nurtured have also made a record in our history that is as well remembered. Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee are both graduates of the United States Military Academy.

The one great, leading, controlling, all-pervading sentiment to be inculcated at West Point is that of patriotism. The instructors there, in teaching the history of the great campaigns of the Rebellion, should take care that wherever admiration for the skill of any Rebel leader is excited by the account of his battles, abhorrence for his treason should accompany it. Unless heed is given to this suggestion, a new crop of traitors may at some future day spring up from West Point. If such are to be educated anywhere, let it not be at the expense of the nation.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS
(FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 8§

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 3§

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325 25; Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank $116,150 08	
	Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13
CAPITAL ... $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS ... 1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS ... 1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL ... $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Waln, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.
In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27§

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§
JAMES TRAQUAIR ... PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES ... VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR ... A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS ... SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital ... $200,000 00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 29§

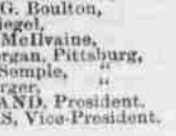
INSURANCE.

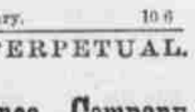
THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

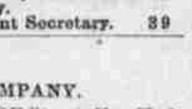
OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets ... $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.


CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, June 24, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.


ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
PEREIRE ... Duchesne ... Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE ... Rousseau ... Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT ... Lemarie ... Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS ... Surmount ... Saturday, June 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin ... $140 Second Cabin ... $85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin ... $145 Second Cabin ... $85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

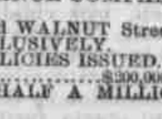

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§


LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.


NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§


FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, June 26, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 29, at 10 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, July 3, at 12 noon.
City of Paris, Saturday, July 10, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN ... $100 STEERAGE ... $35
To London ... 105 To London ... 40
To Paris ... 115 To Paris ... 47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool ... $80 Liverpool ... $30
Halifax ... 20 Halifax ... 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer ... 45 St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer ... 30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15, BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.


NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.


NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 2§ No. 132 South Wharves.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 2§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

THE GREAT PEACE JUBILEE.

DOINGS OF THE FOURTH DAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, June 18, 1869.

The finest programme of the great Musical Festival was given at to-day's concert, a programme worthy of such an occasion. Mr. Zerrahn was the conductor, with the exception of the overture, which was led by that fine musician Mr. Eichberg.

Mr. Zerrahn is, without the slightest doubt, the ablest conductor of those chosen to lead the forces assembled here. He has a fine control over the masses, and his great experience in having previously conducted all the oratorios performed here by the Handel and Haydn Society fits him eminently for the position. It is probably for this reason that the chorus prefer his leading to that of others, as is shown by the enthusiastic applause which always greets his appearance at the director's stand.

The attendance this afternoon was immense, though not quite so large as yesterday.

The fact that so many were disappointed yesterday in securing admission had the good effect of bringing people to their seats in good time to-day, and there were but few loiterers after 3 o'clock. Those who had the bad taste to come late had to force their way through an immense crowd of standers. Shortly before 3 o'clock a number of invited guests, amongst whom were Hon. Charles Sumner and George Peabody, entered the building, and were conducted to their seats by the committee. The immense audience gave three rousing cheers for Mr. Peabody, and after quiet had been restored Mr. Eichberg, amidst great applause, took the conductor's stand, gave the signal, and the performance commenced.

The concert opened with Weber's "Jubilee Overture," under the lead of Mr. Eichberg. It was splendidly played, and was doubtless the best of the performances of the orchestra. The immense orchestra was especially effective in the "Finale," in which is introduced "God save the Queen," played by the wind instruments, with accompaniments of running passages by the violin. Its entire performance reflects the greatest credit upon Mr. Eichberg.

Mendelssohn's Choral from *St. Paul*, "To God on High," next followed. It was one of the best, if not the best, morceaux to develop the mammoth choral forces and the wonderful powers of the organ. It was an almost sublime performance, and was highly relished by the audience.

Two movements of Beethoven's *chef d'œuvre*, the Fifth Symphony (C minor), followed, the andante and the finale. Both were played with a will by the large orchestra, and words cannot express how magnificent the effect was. I do not believe that this master-work was ever better interpreted, especially when we consider the large number of executants. Every passage was distinct, every *forte* and *piano* observed, and the *tempi* were taken as the most fastidious could desire. Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Carl Zerrahn for his masterly direction of this gigantic work. Nothing like it has ever been heard either on this or the other side of the Atlantic. The applause at the end of the Symphony was long and enthusiastic. "Eviva Beethoven!"

Miss Adelaide Phillips, the only soloist of the day, next made her appearance, and was enthusiastically received. She gave a charming, unadorned rendering of Handel's simple melody, "*Lascia chio pianga*," which drew forth loud marks of approbation and decisive calls for a repetition from the large concourse of people present, and the aria was repeated. Miss Phillips was in excellent voice, and was heard distinctly in all parts of the hall.

"Achieved is the Glorious Work," from Haydn's *Creation*, and "Thanks be to God," from Mendelssohn's *Elijah*, two of the most glorious choral compositions ever written, were next in order, and splendidly were they sung by the chorus of 10,000. The tempi were perfect, and the observance of the light and shading was almost faultless. Long continued applause greeted these fine choral efforts. During the intermission the Mayor arose and announced the presence of Mr. George Peabody, in the following words:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen:—I have the pleasure of announcing to you the presence of Mr. Peabody who honors the Peace Festival this afternoon You will not only recognize him as *your* mos esteemed friend, but also as the friend of the whole world."

Mr. Peabody then, standing upon a chair for a short time, surveyed the audience amidst the most deafening applause, and, when silence had been restored, spoke about as follows:—

"My Friends:—Your Mayor has indeed said well that I am your friend, and has kindly announced me as friend of the whole world. However true this assertion may be, and I think he has praised me too highly, yet I assure you, whatever may be said in regard to my friendship for mankind, my love for the Old World can never exceed that which I have for the New."

Mr. Peabody then resumed his seat amidst great applause. The second part opened with a chorus from Mendelssohn's *St. Paul*, followed by the well-known prayer from Rossini's *Moses in Egypt*, the solos in the latter being sung by the same series of gentlemen who sang the solos at Wednesday's concert. Both pieces were done with that precision which marked all of to-day's performances.

The "Inflammatus," from Rossini's *Stabat Mater*, which came next, was sung with a slight variation from Tuesday's programme. Instead of Madame Parepa-Rosa, the solo was sung by twelve soprani, selected from the best Boston vocalists. The effect was fine, and the performance called forth considerable applause and an enthusiastic *encore*.

The "Gloria" from Mozart's *12th Mass*, which came next, was given better than at Tuesday's concert, and the performance then concluded with Handel's glorious "Hallelujah Chorus," given by the large body of singers, the orchestra, and the organ, with good effect, though in some places the *ensemble* was rather shaky. During its performance the members of the orchestra and the entire audience were standing, according to a request on the programme to rise.

Just before the beginning of the "Hallelujah Chorus" vociferous calls were made by the public for the "Anvil Chorus."

The Hon. A. H. Rice then announced the impossibility of its being performed this afternoon, owing to the absence of the firemen and the artillery. This announcement quieted the audience.

To-morrow the great festival closes with a concert by the children of the public schools, under direction of Mr. Eichberg. I was present at their rehearsal this morning, and from what I heard there anticipate a rich treat to-morrow. I append the programme for your perusal, and you will see it is unusually fine for a children's concert:—

Fifth Day—Saturday, June 19, 1869, to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

CONCERT BY THE CHILDREN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, WITH FULL ORCHESTRAL ACCOMPANIMENT.

1. Overture by orchestra.
2. Choral.—"Brothers to our Native Land."

Brothers, to our native land
Let us vow both heart and hand,
Let it be our keenest pleasure,
Let it be our dearest treasure.
We will ever bravely stand,
To protect our native land.

And though many a heart may break,
Struggling for its glory's sake,
Still our pure and holy fire,
Never, never can expire.
We will ever bravely stand,
To protect our native land.

3. Chorus—"Now the Twilight," etc. ...... Mercadante

Now the twilight softly stealing,
Yonder abbey tower revealing,
Solemn sounds of music pealing,
Tell the hour of evening prayer;
Thro' the gothic window streaming,
Rays of light are faintly gleaming;
There at the altar lowly bending,
Fervent voices sweetly blending,
While their song to heaven ascending
Mingles with the balmy air.

Now the stars are faintly peeping,
High in heaven their vigils keeping;
Flowers with fragrant dews are weeping,
Nature's holy calm to share;
In this peaceful hour of gladness,
Who would dream of grief and sadness?
Hark! The distant organ pealing,
O'er the senses softly stealing,
Waking in the heart's deep feeling
Solemn thoughts of fervent prayer.

4. "So Merrily Over the Ocean Spray" ...... Brinley Richards

Soprano Solo.—We are nymphs of the ocean spray,
Our home is the restless deep,
Where the turbulent billows play,
Our revels we gaily keep.

Alto Solo.— 'Mid the bright foam
As lightly we roam,
The sunbeams swiftly glide;
Oh, sweet is our song,
As it playeth along
The breast of the tremulous tide.

We are found on the coral shore,
And sport with the merriest glee,
When the wind, with an angry roar,
Encounters the mighty sea.
Lightnings may flash,
The billows may dash,
The sea birds mournful wail;
Still gaily we throng,
And the sea-nymph's song
Is borne on the fitful gale.
So merrily, etc.

Full Chorus.—So merrily over the ocean spray,
Dancing and singing the hours away,
Dancing over the spray,
Singing where billows play,
Singing golden hours away.

5. Hail Columbia ...... Unison
Physical Exercises, under the direction of Mr. Lewis B. Monroe.
6. Overture ...... Orchestra
7. God Keep Our County Free Evermore.
Written by Rev. S. F. Smith, D. D.

God ever glorious, sovereign of nations,
Waving the banner of peace o'er the land;
Thine is the victory, Thine the salvation,—
Strong to deliver, own we Thy hand.

Still may the blessing rest, Father most holy,
Over each mountain, rock, river and shore;
Sing hallelujah, shout in hosannas,
God keep our country free evermore!

8. Wake, Gentle Zephyr ...... Rossini

Wake, gentle Zephyr, your softest spell,
And o'er the waters waft our sad farewell!
Breathe round us, music, your tuneful strain,
And sweetly whisper, we shall meet again.

Tho' far away we now are doomed to rove,
From childhood's home, and friends we truly love,
Kind mem'ry still shall shine upon our way
And mingle in our dreams this parting lay.

9. Old Hundredth Psalm.

From all that dwell beneath the skies
Let the Creator's praise arise;
Let the Redeemer's name be sung
Through every land, by every tongue.

Eternal are Thy mercies, Lord;
Eternal truths attends Thy word;
Thy praise shall sound from shore to shore,
Till suns shall rise and set no more.

In addition to the above, it is officially announced that Madame Parepa-Rosa will sing "Hear ye, Israel," Miss Adelaide Phillips will sing a selection, and Ole Bull will play a violin solo. This will be a great attraction, and one of the largest houses may be expected.

The ball which took place at the Coliseum last night was a great success. The assembly was large and *distingue*, and the music, under the lead of Messrs. Gilmore and Dodworth, fine.

C SHARP.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The concluding races of the Schuylkill Navy took place on Saturday. The Hiawatha won the first; Max Schmidt the second, single shell; and the Sylph the third.

—Thomas Hays, residing at No. 2341 Jefferson street, attempted to commit suicide on Saturday, by hanging. He was discovered and cut down by his wife before life was extinct.

—A dispute took place yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, in a small court running south from Shippen street, below Eighth, between Isaac Hicks and Henry Booth, during which, it is alleged, Hicks fired at his antagonist, but the ball missed him. Both men were taken before Alderman McCluskey, who held them to answer.

—A match game of base-ball was played on Saturday, on the grounds, Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets, between the Cincinnati Club and the Olympic, of this city. There was a large attendance inside and outside of the enclosure. The game resulted in favor of the Cincinnati Club, the score being 22 to 11.

—About six months since, Mr. William Matise, aged thirty-eight, was bitten by a dog having the hydrophobia. On Saturday Mr. Matise exhibited symptoms of the disease, and he became so violent in a short time that two police officers started with him to the Hospital, but before reaching there he died. The deceased resided at Thirty-first and Girard avenue.

—The following persons have been admitted to the Hospital:—Thomas Fellis, residing in Montgomery county, with a foot crushed by a stone falling upon it; Hugh Duffy, with injuries received at Allison's car factory; Patrick McDermott, leg fractured by a bale of cotton falling upon it; Conrad Heck, with injuries received while loading a lager beer wagon.

—George W. Ricketts, a colored man, residing in Hirst street, below Lombard, attacked several persons in the street yesterday afternoon, and also attempted to wound his cousin, Hannah Ricketts, with a razor. He was arrested and taken to the Union street station. Alderman Carpenter held the accused in $1000 bail for a further hearing.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 136⅛.

—Douglass, the colored printer, is to remain at his post.

—The National Peace Jubilee at Boston closed on Saturday.

—The Valley of Virginia will yield 5,000,000 bushels of wheat this season.

—Minister Webb has demanded his passports of the Brazilian Government.

—William H. Hanley, an artist of celebrity, died in Boston on Saturday of consumption.

—James Dermiston, a prominent California pioneer, died last Thursday in San Francisco.

—The Swedenborgian Convention in New York adjourned to meet next June in this city.

—George Coachman, a negro, was hung, at Arlington Court House, South Carolina, on Friday.

—Gilmore, of Jubilee fame, has been presented with a gold watch by the orchestral performers.

—The force of special post-office agents has been fully organized, and all the appointments made.

—The United States sloop-ship Saratoga is quarantined at New York, with yellow fever on board.

—Straggling bands of Navajoes are committing depredations on the Rio Grande and in Eastern Arizona.

—Charles McDonald, a lad ten years old, committed suicide yesterday at Frederick, Md., by taking laudanum.

—Bids were opened in Washington on the 19th inst. for supplying the Interior Department with stationery.

—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad will be completed to the Greenbriar Springs, Va., by next Wednesday.

—The case of Smithson vs. E. M. Stanton was argued on Saturday before the District Circuit Court of Washington.

—The Swedenborgians would not have Herschell V. Johnson, of Georgia, on their elective committee, because he was a Rebel.

—John G. Smith, of Norfolk, Va., was yesterday stricken with paralysis at the dinner table of the American Hotel at Saratoga.

—The wadding mill of Benson & Trumper, at Kinderhook, N. Y., was burned yesterday. Loss $20,000, covered by insurance.

—A number of appointments of clerks in the Philadelphia Custom House were approved by the Treasury Department on Saturday.

—The bill before the Massachusetts Legislature for giving aid to the Massachusetts Central Railroad has been referred to the next General Court.

—The alleged Cuban recruiting officer arrested lately in Richmond, Va., was released on Saturday by the United States Commissioner, there being no evidence against him.

—A Boston telegram says that the remains of Captain Henry A. Wise, son-in-law of Edward Everett, and who died in Naples, will be buried at Mount Auburn to-day.

—A locomotive and eleven freight cars ran from the track of the Jersey Central into the Passaic river on Saturday night. Cause, an open drawbridge. No lives lost.

—The convention at Staunton, Va., adjourned *sine die* on Friday night, after a resolution of thanks to the citizens, heads of public institutions, and railroads for courtesies.

—No changes will be made in the Virginia conservative legislative tickets on account of General Canby's opinion that the test oath must be taken by members of the Legislature.

—Judge Pitman, of Boston, on Saturday resigned the Presidency of the Senate in order to enter upon his duties as Justice of the Supreme Court. George O. Braston, of Middlesex, has been chosen to fill the vacancy.

—A private letter from Fort Smith, Arkansas, says that extensive tobacco factories are now in full operation in the Cherokee and Choctaw Indian Territory, free from tax, and making money. One of these factories is within three miles of Fort Smith.

—Many cigar dealers have been arrested in Boston for neglect of compliance with the law of April 1, requiring all cigars offered for sale to be restamped, and released on bail to await examination, provided that Commissioner Osborn decides that the law applies to retailers.

—The Government having found that the quantity of sugar and coffee smuggled into the country has been larger than was supposed, the country revenue officers are now in Cincinnati looking after goods. It is rumored that seizures have been made, and that the holders will be compelled to prove that the duty has been paid.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, June 19.—In the House of Commons last evening, a motion was made to go into committee on the new operative commercial treaty with France, the present treaty expiring before the next session. Mr. Bright opposed the proposition in a strong speech, followed by others pro and con. At length the House divided, with the following result:—For, 101; against, 155.

Tarrassa, the Spanish envoy to England, has resigned.

The *Times* of to-day, on the Irish Church bill, says that the bill has passed by a large majority, and the peaceable termination of the session is now assured. The great triumph is not so much a triumph for the ministers as it is for the power of public opinion and the machinery of the Constitution. Looking back into the history of this question, it is impossible not to be impressed with the fact that England is, above all things, well governed. The scandal will now be removed that arose in the mistaken policy upheld by the whole people, and endured through languor of public opinion, but the mind and conscience of the people were at length aroused, and the fabric instantly fell.

The *Post* says this great debate proves the people's estimation of the House of Lords. Their judgment furnishes an additional proof of the utility of an upper house. The second reading is but preliminary to moulding the bill into a form better to satisfy the nation. An analysis of the vote shows that the Archbishop of Dublin and fifteen bishops voted against the second reading. The Bishop of St. David voted in favor of it, and the other prelates abstained from voting.

The Great Eastern has left Portland for Brest, where she will soon sail on her cable-laying expedition.

LONDON, June 20.—The Royal Thames Yacht Club match took place yesterday. The course was from Gravesend to the Nore and back. The Druid beat the Cambria by one minute, and the Silver Cloud by four minutes. The time of the winner was 5 hours 57½ seconds.

LONDON, June 19.—An immense Orange demonstration occurred at Enniskillen, Ireland, yesterday.

MADRID, June 19.—In the Cortes yesterday Rivero administered the oath of regency to Serrano. There were loud cheers for the Regent and for national sovereignty, but no disturbances are apprehended.

The following is the new Cabinet, as far as announced:—Prim, Minister of War and President of the Ministry; Silvela, Secretary of State; Herrera Grace, Minister of Justice.

It is said that the Government is opposed to the proposed deduction in rates, and only sanctions the present deduction of five per cent. on account of the internal debt.

MADRID, June 19.—The Cortes has passed a bill giving the acts of the Provisional Government the force of law, and conferring upon it the power to carry them into effect.

After a stormy debate, the Republicans have succeeded in bringing before the Cortes a resolution disapproving of the presence of Montpensier in Spain, and demanding that the Government order him to Portugal.

General Pezulla, a strong supporter of the ex-Queen Isabella, arrived here on the pretext of visiting his estates at Segovia, and claiming his right to do so as a citizen, under the Constitution. He was arrested and sent to Arangues to await further orders. He will probably be exiled to the Canaries.

A conspiracy for the restoration of Isabella has been discovered in Grenada.

On taking the oath of office yesterday, Serrano made a speech, in which he promised to respect the institutions and liberties of the country. President Rivero, in reply, assured him of the support of all Spaniards.

MADRID, June 20.—The members of the new Ministry were presented to the Cortes yesterday. Prim addressed them, and promised that the Government would observe all the provisions of the Constitution, and exact equal respect for them from the nation. He exhorted the majority in the Cortes to continue united, and urged the Republicans to preserve an attitude of moderation.

After a long discussion, the resolution condemning the presence of Montpensier in Spain was rejected by a vote of 94 to 67. Prim opposed the resolution, arguing that the Duke had a right to inhabit any part of the country.

MADRID, June 20.—The President of a Republican Club in Cadiz has been arrested for making a speech against Serrano. This action of the authorities has caused great excitement in Cadiz. In the Cortes, yesterday, Prim said the government must be hard, inflexible, and even cruel in repressing disorder. He also proposed economical reforms in the finances.

PARIS, June 19.—The official paper of to-day publishes the following:—"A crowd of people attended the funeral of the rioters who were killed here recently in political disturbances. There was no disorder."

PARIS, June 19.—It is said that the Government has ordered the arrest of all Carlists and Isabellists on the frontier.

PARIS, June 20.—The city is perfectly tranquil, and no attempt has been made to renew the late disorders.

Mr. Burlingame is preparing to leave for St. Petersburg, with the Chinese Embassy.

—A great teachers' meeting is to be held in Berlin, in which three thousand teachers will participate.

—Seventy-four people were killed in the London streets in nineteen weeks, according to the previous estimates.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·29	MOON SETS	2·50
SUN SETS	7·34	HIGH WATER	11·38

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR, GEORGE N. ALLEN, GEO. MORRISON COATES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Atalanta	London	New York	June 5
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York via Bos	June 8
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	June 9
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	June 9
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 10
China	Liverpool	New York	June 12
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	June 12
New York	Havre	New York	June 13
Westphalia	Havre	New York	June 12
Bavaria	Hamburg	New York	June 12
FOR EUROPE.			
Atalanta	New York	London	June 22
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	June 22
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	June 23
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	June 23
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	June 23
Europa	New York	Glasgow	June 23
Lafayette	New York	Havre	June 26
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	June 26
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	June 29
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	June 30
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	July 3
India	New York	Glasgow	July 3
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Henry Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	June 21
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 23
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	June 21
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 29

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamer James S. Green, Vance, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, Washington and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Wm. Welsh, Strobridge, Barbados, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr N. & H. Gould, Crowell, Boston, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Clara Merrick, Parvin, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr J. Allderdice, Willetts, Boston, do.
Schr R. W. Tull, Harris, Boston, do.
Schr West Wind, Lawson, Boston, do.
Schr Mary A. Tyler, Tyler, Boston, do.
Schr John A. Griffin, Foster, Wilmington, Del., Captain.
Tugs Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, and Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Majestic, Keager, 53 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose.

Schr Ralph Carlton, Perry, 7 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, 61 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co. Coming in the Capes, passed barques Caledonia, from Trinidad, and Roanoke, from Laguayra.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, 36 hours from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, 36 hours from Georgetown via Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig J. B. Kirby, Bernard, 15 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Hattie Baker, Crowell, from Pensacola, with lumber to order—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Schr Cyrus Fossett, Harding, from St. John, N. B., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr L. Bayles, Bayles, 12 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.

Tugs Hudson, Nichols, from Baltimore, and Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 21.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—
B. A. Knight, with wheat to A. G. Cattell & Co., and pig iron to Cabeen & Co.
J. B. Mills, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Canfield & Colton, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.
Ella, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
J. B. Hall, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Berry Mountain, with coal, for Wilmington.
Shaw & Merrill, with lumber to Mauli & Bro.
Col. Bolinger, with lumber to Taylor, Day & Moore.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 19.—Five barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 19.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—C. V. Houghton; Ticeno; C. Terrence; Wasp; C. Downer; O. L. Nims; Jos. Byrnes; J. E. Dunham; Griswold; and Cascadilla, all with coal for New York.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., June 18.—Ship Martha, from Liverpool, and one brig, name not known, went to sea to-day. Brig Executive remains at the Breakwater. L. L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Kosmos, Ellefsen, hence for Rotterdam, was spoken 18th ult., lat. 40, long. 50.

Barque Union, Schuette, hence, at Bremerhaven 6th instant.

Barque Anna, Nelson, hence, at Swinemunde 3d inst.

Brig S. P. Smith, Knowlton, hence, at Bangor 17th inst.

Brig Bessie, Tower, hence, at St. John, N. B., 17th inst.

Schrs Addie M. Bird, Merrill, and Enterprise, Fisher, hence, at Baltimore 18th inst.

Schr Modesty, Weaver, at New Haven 17th inst. from Middletown, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Emma R. Graham, Smith, from Saco for Philadelphia, at New York 18th inst.

Schr S. H. Gibson, Bartlett, for Philadelphia, sailed from the bar, Satilla, Ga., 7th inst.

Schr Emeline Haight, Avery, hence, at Belfast 10th inst.

Schr Samuel Gilman, Kelly, hence, at Bath 10th inst.

Schr Knight, Romer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Warren, R. I., 18th inst.

Schrs Thos. Booz, Somers, from Boston for Philadelphia; H. W. Godfrey, Means, from Lynn, for do.; S. R. Thomas, Arnold, from Saco for do., at Holmes' Hole P. M. 17th instant.

Schr A. Pitman, Lambord, from Gardiner for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 18th inst.

Schr E. F. Cabada, for Boston, sailed from Alexandria 18th inst.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES, in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27½

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25½ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

THE IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM PATtern Shirt, manufactory of RICHARD EAYRE, No 58 N. SIXTH Street, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Good in large variety. Spring Undershirts and Drawers; also Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, etc. 4 2 mws½

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street. 5¼

PAPER HANGINGS.

WARD & McKEEVER,
No. 1400 CHESNUT Street.
SPRING STYLES.
THE FINEST STOCK,
THE CHEAPEST PRICE, mwf3m
THE BEST WORKMANSHIP.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18½

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25½

WIREWORK.

WIRE FENCING,
For Farms,
Gardens,
Lawns, Etc.
ALSO,
WHITE METAL WIRE,
FOR CLOTHES LINES.
G. DE WITT, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 633 MARKET STREET,
5 19 wfm1m PHILADELPHIA.

WIRE GUARDS
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw½ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,
And Marble Buildings,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 6 1 1m

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH Street).
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.
Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth½

SPOOL SILK, THREAD, ETC.

REMOVAL.—PRICES REDUCED.
W. H. MABREY
Would respectfully call the attention of his old customers, and all manufacturers of Clothing and Shoes, and others, who use Spool Silk, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Shuttles, and Sewing Machine Trimmings generally, that he has removed from No. 122 North FOURTH Street to
No. 235 ARCH Street,
Where he will be happy to see all, and sell all goods at reduced prices, and defy all competition in prices and quality.
3 31 wfm3m W. H. MABREY, No. 235 ARCH St.

PHOTOGRAPHS.



WENDEROTH,
TAYLOR & BROWN'S
OLD ESTABLISHED
Photographic Portrait Gallery,
Furnished with every convenience and facility for producing the best work. A new private passage from the Ladies' Dressing-room to the Operating Room.
All the refinements of Photography, such as IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES ON PORCELAIN,
OPALOTYPES.
The NEW CRAYONS originated with this establishment.
WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN,
5 12 wfm 26t No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS & WATER-COOLERS finished in the best manner, and lower than elsewhere
J. W. WEYMER,
No. 52 N. SIXTH Street.
OLD ONES REPAIRED. 6 5 1m

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 1 tf

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.
3 3 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
Business Agent and Treasurer ...... Joseph D. Murphy
Leader of Opera ...... F. Shaffer
GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO MR. JOHN T. DONNELLY,
suggested by the entire press of Philadelphia,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 23, 1869.
The Committee of Arrangements desire to thank the many Artists who have so cheerfully tendered their services, many of whom it will be impossible to place upon the programme, but whose kindness, nevertheless, will be remembered. Their thanks are due to Mrs. John Drew, who, in the kindest manner, tenders her beautiful Theatre to the gifted young Artists and Prima Donna,
MISS SUSAN GALTON AND COMIC ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
Miss Blanche Galton, Mr. Thomas Whiffin,
Mr. A. Kelleher, Mr. C. R. Dodworth,
Mr. F. F. Mackay, Mr. Robert Craig,
Mrs. Frank Mordaunt, Frank Moran,
Mr. E. N. Slocum, of CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS.
Grand Opening Overture ...... Orchestra
Led by ...... C. R. Dodworth
The Charming Operetta (by desire),
LITSCHEN AND FRITZCHEN!
Litschen, with introduced songs ...... Miss Susan Galton
Fritzchen ...... Mr. Thomas Whiffin
MR. A. KELLEHER in a Solo.
Craig's Comedietta,
LOVE MADE BY MIMICRY;
Adolphus Latherum, J. S. Clarke, Esq., Stuart Robson, } ...... Mr. R. Craig
With imitations of MR. CHARLES DICKENS,
concluding with his Celebrated Speech before the curtain, a la MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
MR. FRANK MORAN in one of his celebrated acts, assisted by MR. E. N. SLOCUM, of CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS!
and the laughable Offenbachian Operetta entitled
LES DEUX AVEUGLES!
(By request).
Giraffier, a Blind Beggar ...... Miss Blanche Galton
Patchon, another Blind Beggar ...... Mr. Thomas Whiffin.
SEATS SECURED AT THE BOX OFFICE.
Open Daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Commence at 8 precisely.
Prices of Admission as usual. 6 21

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.—
THIS (Monday) EVENING, June 21,
FIRST NIGHT
of Dion Boucicault's great and most successful Drama of the age, entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
Shaun, the Post ...... Mr. J. E. McDonough
With Song "Wearing of the Green."
Arrah Meelish ...... Miss Josie Orton
With Songs, "Cushla agus Machree" and "From My Love Parted."
Fanny Power ...... Mrs. Charles Walcot
Colonel O'Grady ...... Mr. Charles Walcot
Beamish McCoul ...... Mr. S. K. Chester
Feeney ...... Mr. W. H. Bailey

FOX'S AMERICAN, WALNUT, ABOVE EIGHTH.—Open all Summer. 100 Performers. More Stars. Butler Pantomime Company. Val. Love and Nellie Maskell Troupe. Annie Hindle, female Lingardist. De Rosa and the Grand Ballet. Sam De Vere and the Minstrels. Doors open at 7·30. Saturday afternoon doors open at 1.30

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

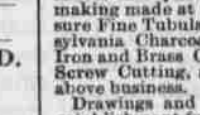
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4½

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1324 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 1½ F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

WINDOW GLASS.
The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.
5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1½ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

MERRICK & SONS'
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30½

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street. [4]

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 10½

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1869.

THE REGISTRY LAW DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

It was commonly supposed that one of the few good things done by the Legislature at the last session was the passage of a valid Registry law. Such a measure is necessary in this city, as a safeguard against fraudulent voting, and the various schemes of colonization and false personation, to which the Democracy habitually resort in important elections. The Registry law passed in 1868 having been declared null and void by the Supreme Court on account of its unconstitutionality, the Legislature had due notice that any new measure designed to accomplish the same purpose would be subjected to a close legal scrutiny. It certainly seemed that the light thrown on the subject by an elaborate decision, conjoined with a knowledge of the requirements of the fundamental law of the Commonwealth, would have enabled the Solons at Harrisburg to devise a method of registering the voters which would be at once effective and constitutional. But as the case stands now, this expectation appears to have been delusive. On Saturday last Judge Sharswood declared it void, and granted an injunction restraining the officers from enforcing it. It is true that he gave only his individual opinion, and an appeal will be taken, carrying the question before a full Bench, composed of three Republicans and two Democrats, which can reverse his decision and still give effect to the law, if his reasoning is not deemed sound and conclusive by a majority of the Court. Making all due allowances, however, for Judge Sharswood's bitterness as a partisan, it is clear that he has made a powerful argument in support of his decision, and it is a doubtful question whether sufficient reasons can be shown to overrule him. The law is held to be in conflict with the Constitution, alike because it makes elections "unequal"—that is, imposes restrictions in Philadelphia which are not imposed in other portions of the Commonwealth—and because these restrictions diminish or destroy the freedom of elections here. New light may be thrown on the subject by the arguments before the full bench, and we shall be glad to see a conclusive answer to Judge Sharswood's opinion. But if such an answer is not found, and if the Republicans are defeated by new Democratic frauds perpetrated here, the primary cause of this defeat will be found in the defective construction of the new Registry law by the last Legislature.

THE COMING ASIATICS.

The beginning of a greater influx of population from Asia is confidently announced. The completion of the transcontinental railroad is an event which will probably be followed by the introduction of multiplied thousands of the surplus inhabitants of China and Japan into the valley of the lower Mississippi, and the fertile, sparsely-peopled area that lies upon the Gulf of Mexico.

Hitherto the States of the Pacific slope have received these laborers. The poorer virgin placers of California, or those already worked and deserted by the white miner, were occupied by the Chinaman as early as 1851; and since then there has been a constantly flowing Mongolian stream to and from Eastern Asia. They come in ships specially intended for their transportation, and debark at the San Francisco wharves, bringing mats of rice, packages of salt fish with an unextinguishable odor, and little parcels of tea and opium—a queer lot of immigrants to look at, as they trot away single file, in quaint hats, wooden shoes, and quilted silk jackets, each with his luggage suspended to the ends of a long cane of bamboo pivoted upon his shoulder. If without means, they are supplied by (as they are often consigned to) the Chinese companies of the port, who complete their outfit for the mines by buying each of them a tin pan and a pair of huge boots. Many of them are employed by capitalists in the large operations of rock-grinding, and they are distributed as farm-hands and domestic servants, particularly in the laundry and kitchen. A cook from that land of no perspective, where fatness is the highest type of masculine beauty, shall, out of a handful of rice, a pinch or two of curry-powder, and a chicken, produce you a soup and three courses.

These almond-eyed Asiatics will be chiefly brought as coolies, and they will remain among us in a state of segregation. There will be no intermixture of races, no perversion of the Christian faith, and no subversion of our æsthetic and utilitarian civilization by another, the antiquity of which only emphasizes its impotence—which can give for St. Peter's but a joss-house, for the steam-engine a puzzle in bone, and for the telegraph any ingenuity in trifles or roguery, from jugglers' sleights and counterfeit Spanish dollars to a dwarf tree culture. Of course these laborers will not represent even their own petrified and bizarre caste civilization. We shall see nothing of the mandarin classes, except in the case of a squad of third or fourth-rate officials contributing to the make-up of some Burlingame mission, nothing of the great Hong merchants, and very little of the respectable shopkeepers, who will be content to send us their teas and powder-crackers, preserved ginger and Canton crape shawls in return, for consignments of specie in the old-fashioned way.

Without speculating upon the perplexing question of prospective citizenship for these coolies, it is proper and timely to examine by a general discussion their status as laborers; for in this is involved our character for enlightened benevolence, and the important interests of our industry. The temper of our people is unequivocally hostile to any condition of the toiler which shall take on the worst features of our abolished slavery, or of Mexican peonage, or of any system of harsh, compulsory servitude. The sentiment of the country will submit to nothing in the least akin to the Spanish system of kidnapping and bondage, which has run its course, with, for its features, the inhuman transportation of the middle passage, and the life-exhausting task-work of the Jamaica plantations of the last century, between the hulls of Macao and the guano beds of the Peruvian islands. We want no frensied revolts of insupportable misery on shipboard beneath the American flag. We want no sullen, overworked, and desperate helots in the cane and cotton fields of the South, hopeless of escape, and alert only for suicide. There should be exact and rigorous laws, faithfully executed in all their specifications of wages, treatment, and privileges. Above all, the immigration of their women—and here avarice is likely to interpose its objection—should not only be encouraged, but insisted upon. The coolie should have accorded him by statute the opportunity of a freedman as soon as by frugal diligence he can achieve it. Without this legislative stringency, we shall be in danger of servile evils that bring at once upon a nation hissing opprobrium and bloody punishment.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

As is usual in the summer, the Indians on the plains are pursuing their accustomed course of robbery and murder, and the Government appears to be unable to afford adequate protection to settlers. It is true that raids are made by the troops from time to time, Indian villages are burned, and some of the red skins slaughtered. But while these barbarous performances are going on in one quarter, the savages are attacking settlements, massacring the men, women and children, or carrying them away to be dealt with according to the Indian ideas of justice, and to suffer tortures worse than death.

It should be impressed upon the public mind that the United States Senate is, in a great measure, responsible for this state of affairs. The ring of Indian agents was able to influence the Senate against the measures of reform recommended by President Grant, General Sherman, and other officers who are familiar with the ways of the savages; and by keeping up the present corrupt system, every Senator who voted to retain the Indian Bureau under the control of the Interior Department is an accomplice in the outrages that are now being committed on the plains.

The President endeavored to do something in the way of reform by the appointment of Quaker agents, but their powers are so limited that they can scarcely be expected to do anything with effect, even if their knowledge and experience in the management of the savages are equal to the requirements of the occasion. Thus far the Quakers appear to have done little or nothing, and with the best wishes for their success, we have no great reason to believe that they will accomplish a great deal.

The Indians ought to be made to settle down on reservations where they will have to work for a living or starve. If they were once collected within a limited area, as they readily might be in the cold weather, it ought to be a comparatively easy task to keep them there. They are as able to dig the ground and raise food for themselves as other men, and the policy of the Government ought to be directed towards forcing them to do this, or to take the consequences, whether it be starvation because they will not work for a living, or extermination at the hands of the soldiers and white settlers. It never has been said that the savages cannot work, and they always will be a nuisance until they are compelled to earn their own living, as other people do. The savage mode of life of the Indians has hitherto been practically encouraged by the Government, because it affords an opportunity for rascally agents to grow rich at the expense of both parties; and it is high time that something was done to civilize them, and if they cannot be civilized and won't work, they are of no use to themselves or anybody else, and the sooner they are exterminated the better.

This may seem harsh and cruel, but it is just and true nevertheless, and we opine that when it comes to the scratch Mr. Lo will prefer to dig the earth for his potatoes and corn rather than to endure the anguish of an empty stomach, and when he accepts this alternative there will be some prospect of his becoming a decent and respectable citizen.

THE NEW TOBACCO CROP.—The following is an estimate of the new tobacco crop, based upon the reports upon its condition made at the recent tobacco fair at Louisville. The crop estimates for 1869 are:—Kentucky, 70,000 hhds.; Tennessee, 23,000; Indiana and Illinois, 19,000; Missouri, 8000—making a total of 120,000 hhds. The stock in the West is estimated at 8000 hhds., and in the seaports at 19,000—making a total of 147,000 hhds. to supply the demand. The foreign countries take the tobacco crop in the following proportions:—England, 25,000 hhds.; North Germany, 15,000; Spain, 10,000; Italy, 10,000; France, 9000; Belgium, 4000; the Mediterranean ports, 3900; countries not specified, 5500—giving a total of 82,400 hhds. The home demand is placed at 35,000 hhds. for the West and 15,000 for the East, bringing up the entire demand to 132,400 hhds., which is 12,400 hhds. above the crop for 1869. It is stated that the governments of Austria, France, Spain, and Italy, countries where the manufacture is conducted under stringent rules, have permanent agents in the West for the purchase of tobacco. A large number of foreign buyers, who ship direct to England and Germany, also attend the Louisville fair. The sales at the various warehouses of Louisville, during the present year, it is reported, amount to 21,901 hhds., valued at $2,215,207.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4 5

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 49 1

☞ U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 61 GREEN Street, Boston.
19 Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

☞ FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS,
MAJOR J. R. COXE,
OF
Major-General George B. McClellan's Staff.
Subject to Democratic Rules. 6 21 7t

☞ THE MEDICAL FACULTY ALL UNITE in saying that mattresses stuffed with Elastic Sponge are conducive to good health, and should be used by all sick persons. 8 3mwf

☞ E. G. WHITMAN & CO.'S CELEBRATED SUMMER CONFECTIONERY, for tourists, festivals, and picnics. Salearoems, No. 318 CHESNUT Street. 6 10 13t

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 15 12t

☞ THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be laid on THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock, at the southeast corner of TWENTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets. Rev. E. R. Beadle, pastor.

☞ VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.
FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and
1 26stuth6m No. 1035 MARKET Street.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf5

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
JUNE 7, 1869.
In order to facilitate removal to the new building, no books will be given out or renewed after WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst. The Library will be open for the return of books until the 23d inst. Those having books out are requested to return them prior to that time. The newspaper and chess room will remain open as usual.
By order of the Board.
6 11-fstu4t JOHN LARDNER, Rec. Sec.

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
(FACULTY OF ARTS.)
THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS of the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes at the close of the College year, will be held daily (except Sundays) from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., from June 4 to June 22.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION to the College will be held on June 23, beginning at 10½ o'clock.
THE COMMENCEMENT will be held June 24.
FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
6 4 17t Secretary.

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—FACULTY OF ARTS.
The Examination of Candidates for admission will be held at the UNIVERSITY, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Students can apply for admission to pursue the full course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or only that portion of it for which the degree of Bachelor of Science is given, or any such portion as the Faculty may sanction. FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
6 18 5t Secretary of the Faculty.

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—FACULTY OF ARTS.—The Annual Commencement, for conferring Degrees in the Arts, will be held on THURSDAY, June 24, in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The Reverend Clergy, Judges of the United States and State Courts, the Mayor of the City, Select and Common Councils, the Board of Directors and Presidents of the Girard College, the Principal of the Central High School, the candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts, and other graduates of the University, are invited to meet the Faculty in the Foyer of the Academy, at a quarter before 10 o'clock A. M.
6 18 6t FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary.

☞ "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

☞ OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NEBBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

FOR SALE—A NEAT SUBURBAN Residence, at Tioga Station, Germantown Railroad. Newly papered, painted, gas, bath, etc. STEVENS & CO., No. 109 North SIXTH Street. 6 19 2t

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.
Applicants for admission on SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, will be examined on MONDAY, June 21, or on FRIDAY, August 27. Apply to
HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,
6 17 1m President.

MARVIN'S SPHERICALS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, York, Pa., June 14, 1869.
Messrs. Marvin & Co.:
Gentlemen:—The Spherical Safe No. 4 was duly received and subjected to such tests as we required, and we are glad to say that it withstood all the assaults made upon it.
Respectfully,
D. E. SMALL, President.

York Tries a Spherical.

In York's fair streets, where Rebel bugles blew,
When Lee marched North to find his Waterloo,
Peace scatters blessings now with bounteous hand,
And grateful plenty fills the smiling land.
A trial, not of arms, together drew
Her people lately, to a novel view;
To test with power in every way they could
The huge BLACK BALL that on the pavement stood.
They first skilled men, with hardened drills, obtain,
To penetrate its iron skull in vain;
The tempered steel snaps on its flinty form,
And feebly fails the sturdy shell to harm;
Now brawny arms aloft the sledges wield,
Dealing stout blows, to force the sides to yield;
The powerful sinews tire at last to swing:
The solid sledge, cracked like a worthless thing,
No more assails the impenetrable ball,
And MARVIN'S BURGLAR SAFE defies them all.

OF THE ABOVE

Chrome Iron Spherical Safes,

THERE ARE A FEW MORE LEFT
AT
MARVIN & CO.'S,
NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
6 18 6t4p MASONIC HALL.

GREAT NOVELTIES
IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

OUR SUMMER MANIFESTO.

Here's our summer manifesto!
Every man shall wear his best, oh!
And in thin clothes we'll be dressed, oh!
BOUGHT OF ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Now we have the heat of summer;
Hottest weather now is come, ah!
See the panting public run, ah!
TO BUY OF ROCKHILL & WILSON!

Sure, it is the month of June, sir;
Burning is the sun at noon, sir;
Don't you want thin pantaloons, sir?
BUY OF ROCKHILL & WILSON!

Thick clothes are indeed a pest, oh!
So we close our MANIFESTO,
And in thin clothes we'll be dressed, oh!
BOUGHT OF ROCKHILL & WILSON.

It is needless to add that
ROCKHILL & WILSON
CONTINUE TO KEEP,
AT THEIR BIG BROWN STORE,
CLOTHES, THIN AND CHEAP
AS EVER YOU WORE!
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

THE STAR.
THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE.
No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
PERRY & CO.,
5 19fmw2mrp No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO BE PUBLISHED SATURDAY NEXT.
Send on your orders at once.
THE BRIDE'S FATE.
A SEQUEL TO
THE CHANGED BRIDES.
BY
Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth.
Complete in one large Duodecimo Volume.
Price, $1 75 in Cloth; or, $1 50 in Paper.
Send on your orders at once, addressed to the Publishers,
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
1t4p No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY
PORTER & COATES,
NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
Marble Building, adjoining the Continental.
Our new and elegant [3 22mwf3r
ART GALLERY
Now open, with the finest collection of PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, and ENGRAVINGS in the city.

REMOVAL.
MESSRS. KEELER & FENNEMORE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
NO. 5 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
Respectfully announce that on July 1, 1869, they will open to the public their new and splendid
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES,
No. 820 ARCH St., Philadelphia,
Where, with greatly increased facilities for transacting their business, under the firm of KEELER, SUDDARDS & FENNEMORE, they will be pleased to welcome all who may favor them with a call.
6 16 wfs2m4p

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SPRING STYLES
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR
GENTS' WEAR.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a SPLENDID LINE of
Spring Fancy Cassimeres,
Comprising all the best makes in the market,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [3 22m

SUMMER RESORTS.

HUNTINGDON WARM SPRINGS
The undersigned, lately of New Jersey, has leased the WARM SPRINGS, situate at the base of Warriors' Ridge Mountain, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Pa.
Families and others seeking pleasure and comfort will find here a fine hotel with large airy rooms, an excellent table, beautiful forest with grand mountain scenery, elegant baths and bath-houses supplied from the clear crystal waters of the famous springs so efficacious in rheumatism, certain remedy for gout, etc.; billiard-table, bowling-alley, etc.; play-grounds for children in the beautiful grove; fine hunting and fishing grounds.
EXCURSION TICKETS
will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg to this place at about half price.
Hacks connecting with the railroad trains daily from Huntingdon to the Springs.
Persons remaining two months will be accommodated with boarding and use of baths at $8 per week. Fair reduction for children and servants.
JAMES MAULLS, Proprietor.
Huntingdon Warm Springs, June 10, 1869.
REFERENCES.
R. M. Slaymaker, La Pierre House.
Charles Duffy, Continental.
H. Kanaga, Girard House. 6 14 mwf 6t

OCEAN HOUSE,
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.
MAY 5, 1869.
This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.
The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.
The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island.
Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage.
For Rooms, etc., address [5 31 mwf4p1m
LYCETT & SAWYER.
JOHN W. LYCETT. HENRY W. SAWYER.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, MORGAN COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.—This celebrated Watering Place is only two and a half miles from Sir John's Run Station, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. From June 15th to October 1st visitors will find coaches to convey them to the Springs. The improvements are extensive and elegant. Telegraph communications to all points. The Spout, Shower, Plunge, and Swimming Baths are unrivalled. Five hundred persons can be accommodated.
Terms—Three Dollars per day, $18 per week. Children and servants half price. Liberal deduction for the entire season.
Passengers leave Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at 8:15 A. M., 4 and 9:45 P. M., arriving at the Springs in five hours. For circulars, etc., address O. A. KIRKLAND, Gilmore House, Baltimore.
6 14 mwf 12t* JOHN T. TREGO, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.
Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.
For Rooms, etc, address
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY,
NOW OPEN.
FOR ROOMS, ADDRESS
J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.
Hassler's Full Band. 6 15 tuths6t

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
WILL OPEN ON THE 24th OF JUNE, 1869.
This Hotel has been erected within the past year; affords ample accommodations for nearly one thousand guests, and is furnished equal to any of the leading hotels in the United States.
For terms, etc., until then, address
PETER GARDNER,
PROPRIETOR,
6 21m NO. 307 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will open for the reception of guests on
SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.
HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL BE OPEN FOR GUESTS JUNE 26.
The plan of the House may be seen, and rooms secured, until June 20, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
TERMS MODERATE.
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz's Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 1m

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.
This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.
The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUNDAY TRAINS FOR THE SEASHORE.
On and after SUNDAY next, June 6, the Mail Train for ATLANTIC CITY
Will leave Vine Street Ferry at.....8 A. M.
Leave Atlantic City at.....4 P. M.
Stopping at all Stations.
6 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs, Box No. 179.
5 25 2m WILLIAM LERCH.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.
HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,
Formerly of the "Couronne."
This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 300 rooms and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard rooms. English and American newspapers taken daily. 6 3 2m

OLD MORAVIAN "SUN HOTEL," BETHLEHEM, Pa. Established 1758.
Two hours and a half from Philadelphia, via North Pennsylvania Railroad. Four trains daily; one train on Sunday. Terms moderate.
RIEGEL & SANDT,
6 2 1m Proprietors.

LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
Best of accommodations for Families and Gentlemen. Board, $3 50 per day; $14 to $17 50 per week, according to rooms. Open from June 1 to October 15. Address
6 1 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., conveniently located to good and safe bathing, is now open. Leave cars at U. S. Hotel.
6 16 1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
Terms for JUNE $3 50 per day, or $21 per week. For JULY, $4 per day, or $21 to $28 per week.
6 3 50t SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON THE LINE OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Potteville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY.
William Lorch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY.
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [5 4 3mrp

EXPRESS TO LONG BRANCH.
THE NEW JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 329 CHESNUT STREET,
is prepared to receive and forward goods and money to LONG BRANCH, N. J., DIRECT.
Express closes at 1 o'clock P. M.
6 21 mwf1m H. GORMAN, Agent.

MARVIN'S
Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE-PROOF SAFES
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!
Please send for a catalogue to
MARVIN & CO.,
NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,
No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p
SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB
HERRING'S PATENT
FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.
PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.
From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.
That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.
Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., | DREXEL, HARJES & Co.,
New York. | Paris. [3 10 4p

STEAMBOAT LINES.


FOR CAPE MAY
On TUESDAY, June 22.
The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain THOMPSON, will make her first trip to Cape May on TUESDAY next, leaving Arch Street Wharf at 9 A. M., and return on WEDNESDAY.
Fare, $2 25, including carriage hire.
Children, $1 25 " "
Servants, $1 50 " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage hire extra.
On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the LADY OF THE LAKE will commence running regularly; leaving Philadelphia every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY; returning alternate days.
For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
G. H. HUDDELL,
6 18 3t CALVIN TAGGART.


GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail,
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
6 19 1mrp East of Front street.

WANTS.

A PHONOGRAPHER WANTED.—AN ACtive LAD, familiar with Phonography, who writes a plain, legible hand, wanted for general office use. He may be required to travel frequently in the capacity of amanuensis. Address UNION, Evening Telegraph Office, giving age, address, and style of writing. 6 18 3t*

TO HIRE—THE NEW STEAM YACHT ISABEL. Apply, 232 LOMBARD St. 5 31 mwlm*

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Question as Viewed from an English Standpoint.

A letter, written by a well-known English author to a gentleman residing in this city, has been handed us for publication. We present it below, interlarded with a few comments:—

LONDON, June 5, 1869.—The excitement here about the Alabama difficulty is dying out, and I am glad of it, for now I hope that an era of good feeling will set in, and that the questions at issue will be discussed in a dispassionate manner, with a view to an early settlement. With regard to our international relations, I think that Americans are systematically unjust to us. You cite the Alabama as evidence of the rule of our conduct during your civil war, and take no note of the other ships which our Government stopped, and that, too, by an illegal stretch of power, for which in no case they were adjudged to pay damages. If ever we go to war, which Providence forbid, and your Government preserves a neutrality as faithfully as did ours, we shall be perfectly satisfied. If you let an Alabama or two escape, we shall forgive you. We wish no better measure than we gave. A large portion of our people—possibly a majority—sympathized with the South; but why shouldn't they? When we were at war with Russia, a great portion of your people sympathized with Russia, and we did not complain. Why should we? The way in which the public take sides in fights outside their borders means little or nothing beyond caprice. The weakest side and the pluckiest has usually the most backers. When Prussia and Austria attacked Denmark, the majority of our people sided with Denmark because it was the weakest, though Denmark was quite in the wrong. But neither Austria nor Prussia complained of the direction of our sympathies, or felt the least aggrieved at our folly.

Then, too, why does Mr. Sumner exhaust all his indignation on England, and forget France, which was anxious to acknowledge the Confederacy, and only held back because we refused to move? I fear you think far too much of England, and lay far too much stress on our criticism. I wish you could feel as indifferent to our criticism as we do to yours. Why, your newspapers and politicians are always snapping at us, and we only laugh! [You laughed on the other side of your mouth over Sumner's speech, and the rejection of Reverdy Johnson's treaty.—EDITOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.] England seems to have no friends in America; America has innumerable friends in England—friends who are accused of loving you better than their own countrymen. Your aversion to us we are sorry for, chiefly on your own account. It does you infinite injury [How sad!—EDITOR EVENING TELEGRAPH], and shuts us off from many services we should gladly render. I wish we could do something to soften your hearts [Pay our bill.—EDITOR EVENING TELEGRAPH], but I fear there is no hope of that until you clearly feel that you are our superiors at every point. May Heaven hasten the day! [Amen!—EDITOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.] That you should take the lead in the world, and lead well and wisely, is a consummation we anticipate with no sort of jealousy. [If this be so, English sentiment has indeed been sadly misapprehended in this country.—EDITOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

One reason, I imagine, of your inability to get on with us, is our similarity in characters. Our differences appear to have a family acrimony and intensity. Before the war we did not get on a whit better than we do now, and were the Alabama out of the way, I have not the least doubt your politicians would discover a new bone of contention. I therefore earnestly desire that your German immigration may increase, and the Irish diminish. A large infusion of German blood would do wonders in softening the family bitterness. Then, too, I look for a great change when your Atlantic population is balanced by that on the Pacific, and you begin to think of Old England much as we do of Holland. To time alone, indeed, I look for the improvement of our relations. Your jealousy and antipathy are not to be removed by the mere removal of pretexts; the spirit never wants pretexts, and finds one as easily in a pin-head as in a mountain.

You see I write unreservedly and, I would have you understand, simply in a political sense. For Americans personally I have the strongest liking; indeed, some of the sweetest natures I have ever known have come from your side of the ocean. I like much to hear them talk about England, and Southerners appear to treat us quite as bad as Northerners. If we are responsible for the Alabama, the South shows no sense of our favors; and I fancy if you set about fighting us, South Carolina would be quite as eager for the fray as Massachusetts. No; the truth is, it is out of our power to please you. It is our very existence that is your offense, and clearly recognizing the fact does much to promote our equanimity. If we could cease to be, however, I am afraid you would be very unhappy [Oh very!—EDITOR EVENING TELEGRAPH], and produce many a eulogistic history of the old fatherland.

I never read an American criticism on our internal politics that is not touched more or less with absurdity; and the same is true of French criticism, and, indeed, of all foreign criticism. And so I am ready to believe that our views of your great civil war are equally at fault. And that being the case, you should try to excuse our blunders by saying, "They really cannot see." [We do say that continually.—EDITOR EVENING TELEGRAPH]. I know you cannot understand us [but we do understand you perfectly.—EDITOR EVENING TELEGRAPH], and you should know that we cannot understand you. If this fact were duly recognized, it might do much to subdue irritation with unfair criticism. It would be easy to multiply considerations like these *ad infinitum*. Only of this be assured: if you hate us, we shall do our best to love you. Even if we did wrong in favoring the South, would it not have been worse had we disliked you indefinitely?

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Boucicault's drama of *Arrah-na-Pogue* will be brought out this evening in good style, with Miss Josie Orton as "Arrah Meelish." This is one of Miss Orton's best parts, and there ought to be a large attendance to welcome back an actress who has few equals in her particular line, and who is deservedly a great favorite in this city.

Mr. J. T. DONNELLY'S benefit will take place next Wednesday at the Arch Street Theatre. Miss Susan Galton and her troupe will appear in the operettas of *Fanchette* and *Les Deux Aveugles*; Mr. Craig will give funny imitations of celebrated actors in his lively little piece entitled *Love Made by Mimicry*, and Messrs. Frank Moran and E. N. Slocum will enliven the entertainment with some Ethiopian eccentricities.

Mr. Donnelly is one of the most obliging of agents and managers, and he has hosts of warm friends both in and out of the theatrical profession. We hope that the capital bill offered for Wednesday will attract a crowded house, and that the compliment to the beneficiary will be of the most substantial character.

AT THE AMERICAN a number of interesting novelties will be presented this evening.

CITY ITEMS.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT—*With choice assortment of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made up to order by competent and experienced Cutters and Workmen into Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's garments of every style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET St., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FEW WHO HAVE EVER TRIED THE AMERICAN HOUSE, Boston, are tempted to leave that pattern hotel for any other.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

WANT OF ENERGY is one great cause of misfortune in business, as well as neglect of household duties. The use of Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" will effectually give tone and energy to the physical powers of the system, and remove lassitude. The Peruvian Bark contained in them will also cure Ague. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Co. and Frederick Brown, corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, and by other druggists.

WHITE MELTON, *with sideband*,
WHITE LINEN DRILLING, *with sideband*,
FANCY do. do. do.
WHITE DUCK, do. do.
FANCY do. do. do.
WHITE VELVET (*for Riding*), and a full assortment of Foreign and Domestic

PANTALOON STUFFS
FOR THE
HOT WEATHER,
At CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S "New Scale" Grand and Square Pianos have great body of tone, and are as clear and musical as a bell. The Agency is at No. 927 Chesnut street. Every musician should have one.

BOWER'S NEW STORE.—The elegant drug store just opened by Mr. George C. Bower in Chesnut street, west of Fourth, tastily fitted up, and inviting in an air of refreshing coolness, has already become quite a resort. At no other place on the street can you procure such an exhilarating glass of soda water.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, York, Pa., June 14, 1869.
MESSRS. Marvin & Co.:—
Gentlemen:—The Spherical Safe No. 4 was duly received and subjected to such tests as we required, and we are glad to say that it withstood all the assaults made upon it.
Respectfully,
D. E. SMALL, President.

IT IS ALTOGETHER WRONG to trifle with a bad Cough or Cold, when a remedy as sure, prompt, and thorough as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

WORDS OF WEIGHT FOR WIVES AND MOTHERS.—The superiority of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS over all other tonics and correctives, as a remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, nervous affections, and all complaints of the visceral organs, and as a preventive of malarious disorders, is proverbial; but perhaps it is not so generally known that the ingredients of this famous invigorant and alterative exercise a powerful and most beneficial influence in that numerous and distressing class of ailments of which so many thousands of delicate women are the patient, uncomplaining victims. The special troubles of the sex, commencing with the dawn of womanhood, and extending over a period of from thirty to thirty-five years, are as readily and certainly relieved by the operation of this admirable vegetable preparation as any of the complaints common to both sexes, for which it is recommended as a specific. The attention of mothers is invited to its balsamic effect in those peculiar cases of functional irregularity and irritation which, when neglected or maltreated, destroy the health and shorten the lives of so many invalids. There is no need for the powerful and dangerous drugs too often resorted to in such cases. The mild tonic and restorative action of the BITTERS is all the assistance that nature requires in its struggle to overcome the difficulty, and a vast amount of suffering would be spared to the sex if they placed implicit faith in this wholesome vegetable invigorant, corrective, and nervine, and discard the pernicious nostrums advertised by ignorant and mercenary charlatans.

NO. 3 DECATUR STREET.—

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

PAPER-HANGING MANUFACTURERS,

Are prepared to furnish at wholesale all styles of Paper Hangings, at their store,

NO. 3 DECATUR STREET,

until the completion of their new store on

SIXTH STREET, BELOW MARKET

☞ SOME PEOPLE DON'T KNOW
☞ *Some people don't know* — *How cheap we sell*
☞ *Some people don't know* — *How cheap we sell*
☞ *Some people dont know* — *How cheap we sell*
☞ *Some people don't know* — *How cheap we sell*

☞ *Me'ns and Boys' Clothing* — *Of Excellent Make*
☞ *Men's and Boys' Clothing* — *Of Excellent Make*
☞ *Men's and Boys' Clothing* — *Of Excellent Make*
☞ *Men's and Boys' Clothing* — *Of Excellent Make*
☞ *Men's and Boys' Clothing* — *Of Excellent Make*

☞ *And Beautiful Style.* — *Come and see it!*
☞ *And Beautiful Style.* — *Come and see it!*
☞ *And Beautiful Style.* — *Come and see it!*
☞ *And Beautiful Style.* — *Come and see it!*
☞ *And Beautiful Style.* — *Come and see it!*

☞ *NOTE THE FACT!—We take pride in having the largest assortment to select from that can be found in Philadelphia, and the public may rest assured that our goods are superior to the ordinary class of Ready-Made Clothing, and every article we sell is RELIABLE in every respect.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *NOTICE TO THE CLOTHING MEN OF THE CITY AND NEIGHBORING TOWNS.—We are just opening Linen Sacks, Dusters, and Alpaca Coats by the thousand, and have had them made up in beautiful style, expressly for our own sales. By reason of the large quantities we manufacture, we believe Tailors can do better in buying them of us than in making them up. They can always have them fresh, and just such sizes as sales require.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

JENKINSON—BOSBORN.—On the 17th instant, by the Rev. F. H. Bushnell, Mr. BENJAMIN H. JENKINSON to SARAH AMELIA BOSBORN, daughter of Mr. William E. Von Buckwald, both of this city.

VAUGHAN—QUIRK.—On the 17th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Robert C. Matlack, WILLIAM VAUGHAN, Jr., to Miss STEPHANIA LOUISA, eldest daughter of Frederick T. Quirk, of this city.

DIED.

BOWEN.—On Sunday, June 20, Captain DAVID BOWEN, late of Worcester county, Maryland, aged 55 years.

In his country's darkest hour he presented his breast, with thousands of others, a living bulwark, defending her. He sickened and was taken to the hospital. Alas! while a grateful country was bedecking the cherished graves of the fallen, he lay languishing, dying, without notice, save by a brother and the ministry of his cousin, who, angel like, hovered over him, forsaking the attractions of home, receiving his latest words of penitence and hope. He had generous impulses. His frailties his God and your God forgave; let not man judge. He was Assistant Captain of the Port at City Point, Va., under orders of Colonel Bradley. [?] L. S. C.

FARRELL.—On the 20th instant, Mrs. LILLY FARRELL.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her husband, No. 725 Hepburn street, on Wednesday at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

HARPER.—On the 20th instant, WILLIAM HARPER, Sr., in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 921 Passyunk road, on Wednesday, the 23d instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

MORGAN.—Suddenly, on the 18th instant, FRANCIS M. MORGAN, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of Philanthropic Lodge, No. 15, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2035 Summer street, on Tuesday, the 22d instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

THORN.—On Second-day, the 21st instant, in her 85th year, MARY THORN, widow of Isaac Thorn, formerly of Chesterfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.

Poplinettes.
Japanese Silks.
Grey Goods for Suits.
Embroidered Grenadines.
Lawns.
Ginghams.
Chintzes.
Chocolate Colored Linens.
Chocolate Colored Percales.
White Goods.
Mourning Goods.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

TURKISH VESTS.

BEST WHITE TOWELS

FOR

VESTS AND LADIES' SACQUES,

NOW OPEN AT

MILLIKEN'S,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street

AND

No. 828 ARCH Street,

9 30 wfm PHILADELPHIA.

CARD.

It is now seventeen years and upwards since we started the retail Dry Goods, then in a very modest way, at our present location. Many seasons of prosperity enable us to afford some bargains to our friends and patrons prior to rebuilding our front store, July 1. 1 7fsm

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. COR. NINTH AND MARKET STS.

1869.

"AT THORNLEY'S,"

DEMONSTRATION EXTRAORDINARY!

ATTRACTION UNPARALLELED!

PRICES PRESSED DOWN TO THE LOWEST POINT!

We offer for the next thirty days a STOCK OF DRY GOODS! THE MOST VARIED, THE MOST COMPLETE, THE MOST EXTENSIVE, AND THE CHEAPEST it has ever been our privilege to exhibit in this community; consisting in part of

BLACK SILKS, FROM $1·50 to $5.
Japanese Silks and Pongee Poplins, etc.
Mottled Mohair Dress Goods.
Hernanies, Organdies, Piques, Lawns.
Lama Lace and French Lace Shawls.
Shetland Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Travelling Shawls, etc.
Delaines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Tickings, etc. etc.
Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
Linen Drills, Ducks, Checks, Stripes, etc.
Cassimeres, Cloths, Blouse Linens, Plaid Shirtings, etc.
Housekeeping Linen Goods in every variety.
Muslins in all widths, Dress Linings, and Handkerchiefs.
A general stock of White Goods, Quilts, etc. etc.

At JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Offers his entire stock of

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

HERNANIS, GRENADINES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, POPLINETTES, SUMMER POPLINS, MOHAIRS, ETC.

ALSO, LAMA AND INDE LACES,
In Points, Paletots, Rotunds, Sacques, Marie Antoinettes, and Zouaves, [3 27 3mrp

IN BLACK AND WHITE.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 3m

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p5

$500 REWARD.—FIVE HUNDRED DOLlars reward will be paid for any information that will lead to the arrest, detection, and conviction of the person or persons that set on fire the Freight Depot of this Company on the night of April 28 last.

W. S. WILSON,
General Superintendent Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company.
Philadelphia, June 14, 1869. 6 16 6t

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is unquestionably superior to all others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY, EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE,

S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
6 16 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE LATEST AND BEST.

THE PARHAM
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Combining all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and admirable features not found in any other. Is adapted for every description of family sewing and for light manufacturing purposes; is decidedly the most perfect, simple, and reliable FAMILY SEWING MACHINE ever invented. It is elegant in style and finish; simple in construction; noiseless in operation; makes perfect work on every description of material; is perfectly free in all its movements; is very light running, and is a pleasure for the operator to use it. Call and examine it at the office of

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE CO.,
NO. 704 CHESNUT STREET,
6 10 1m PHILADELPHIA.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.

PETERSON & CARPENTER,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 914 CHESNUT Street,

3 5 fmw PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

REMOVAL

CLARK & BIDDLE,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

HAVING REMOVED FROM

NO. 712 CHESNUT STREET,

TO

THEIR NEW BUILDING,

No. 1124 Chesnut Street.

Are now opening a large and new assortment of DIAMOND and OTHER FINE JEWELRY, AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES, ENGLISH STERLING SILVER-WARE, GORHAM ELECTRO-PLANED WARE, MANTEL CLOCKS, Etc. [3 11thm

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

For sale, THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOODWILL of a FIRST-CLASS BOOK, STATIONERY, AND NEWS DEPOT, having the AGENCY OF ALL THE PHILADELPHIA and New York Daily Papers, Weeklies, etc., and selling about ONE THOUSAND PAPERS DAILY, also doing an EXTENSIVE STATIONERY, BLANK BOOK, LITHOGRAPHING, PRINTING, WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADE TRADE. SO SURE A BUSINESS would not have been relinquished but that the proprietor has engagements abroad. The most unexceptionable references can be given to some of the best houses in Philadelphia. A handsome three-story brick dwelling house is attached to the store, the furniture of which can be purchased very reasonable, or the building will be disposed of, if desired. HAVING BEEN ESTABLISHED THIRTEEN YEARS, AND THE CLOSEST ATTENTION PAID TO IT, THE ORDER PORTION ALONE OF THE TRADE IS A GOOD BUSINESS IN ITSELF.

Apply to JOHN GREIG,
6 17 Chester, Pa.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.

Our Cutters are men of talent.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

BOARDMAN'S

SECOND ANNUAL EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY,

From Saturday Afternoon, June 26, to Monday, June 28, 1869.

Leave Vine Street Wharf Saturday at 3·30 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic Monday at 7 A. M., June 28.
Round Trip, $2·00. 6 14 12t

BUY THE QUINTON TOMATOES BEST.
FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

TOMATOES in season, fresh from the vines, are not more excellent.

Cans large, and full of pure solid Tomatoes. TRY A CAN.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS AND MARKETMEN.

QUINTON PACKING COMPANY,
No. 45 North WATER Street, Philadelphia.
Factory, Cumberland co., New Jersey. 5 21 1mrp

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm3

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 3m

UNITED STATES COUPONS

DUE JULY 1, WANTED.

COUPONS OF

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

DUE JULY 1,

Taken Same as Government Coupons.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS,

Philadelphia and New York.

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credi
1 2tf Available Throughout Europe.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,

N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS n New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 tf2 81

CLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 21

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

4 8 PHILADELPHIA.

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC

RAILROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.

WORK & MILNE,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

BEARING INTEREST

At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,

Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

85 Cents and Interest.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET,

6 4 PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

ELLIOTT & DUNN

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDIN

No. 109 S. THIRD Street,

Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers

No. 39 South THIRD Street.

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26

CHAMPION SAFES!

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.

Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.

Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at low prices. 4 17 4ptf

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR

ELEGANT STORE,

No. 1002 ARCH Street,

Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

FOR

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE

GO TO

RICHMOND & CO.,

No. 45 South SECOND Street,

6 5 1m ABOVE CHESNUT, EAST SIDE.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE PATENT ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREENS fit any window, and keep out FLIES, MOSQUITOES, AND ALL OTHER INSECTS. For sale No. 16 North SIXTH Street. WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES of all kinds. REPAIRING, ETC.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

6 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

THE JULY MAGAZINES.

"The Galaxy."

The contents of the July number of *The Galaxy* are as follows:—

"Put Yourself in His Place," by Charles Reade; chapter x, with an illustration. "Our Impending Chinese Problem," by Raphael Pumpelly. "The Throne of Louis Philippe—Its Erection and its Overthrow;" No. 2, "Its Overthrow," by John S. C. Abbott. "A Light Man," by Henry James, Jr. "Matins," by Edna Dean Proctor. "Our Great Farmers—The Poultry Lovers," by Charles W. Elliott. "Susan Fielding," by Mrs. Edwards; chapters xxi, xxii, and xxiii. "A Woman's Last Gift," by Sarah M. B. Piatt. "The Practical View of Spiders' Silk," by Burt G. Wilder, M. D. (with illustrations). "The Last Chapter in the History of the War," by J. M. Bundy. "A Plea for Jack Cade—The End of Word Controversy," by Richard Grant White. "The Galaxy Miscellany," containing "Who Discovered the Hudson," by B. F. De Costa; "The Gastronomical Almanac—July," by Pierre Blot. "Drift-wood," by Philip Quilibet, containing "An Old New Wonder." "Literature and Art," containing "Julius Cæsar and Shylock," "Some New Books," "Who Wrote 'Beautiful Snow?'" "Literary and Art Notes." "Nebulæ," by the Editor.

The "Chinese question" is looming up in the near future as one that is likely to give us trouble, and it should therefore receive at this time the careful and dispassionate consideration of all thoughtful men. From a well-considered article entitled "Our Impending Chinese Problem," by Raphael Pumpelly, we quote as follows:—

Leaving out all other questions, the capacity of America for receiving emigration is at present boundless, as compared with the capacity of all the world to supply it. An eminent English geographer has carefully calculated that the two Americas are capable of supporting thirty-six hundred millions of inhabitants. Room and subsistence are not wanting. The capacity for absorption of labor is scarcely more limited. The end of the long-continued exodus from Europe cannot be far off; to think otherwise is to believe unjustifiably in a rapidly-approaching decay of the nations beyond the Atlantic. Social and political reforms raising the condition of the people, especially that of the women of the lowest classes, the increase in industrial prosperity, and the continued drain of skilled labor to foreign countries, seem to be silently working throughout Europe towards the establishment of a proper balance between population and means of support.

The Chinaman in this country was for years excluded from all participation in the development of the national prosperity, and was grudgingly allowed to work only in those gold diggings which were considered worthless by the American. But when a pressing necessity arose for labor on the public works of California and Nevada, the Chinaman was found to answer every need; and now, having become identified with our internal improvements, he has obtained recognition as a necessary element of population—the execution of great enterprises is based on his co-operation. For weal or woe, the Pacific Railroad is uniting more distant extremes than the two shores of our continent.

The facilities for crossing the Pacific are yearly increasing; and so is also the knowledge of America in China. Unless obstacles be placed in the way, immigration will increase rapidly; with additional encouragement it will soon become enormous.

Having no rights, exposed to continued extortion, treated with contempt and indignity, branded as an idolator, and charged with every vice by his scrupulously just, religious, and virtuous neighbors, the Chinaman, feeling that he has no position here, seeks California as the pearl diver does the bottom of the sea, and returns as soon as possible to the free air of his native soil. Place these Chinamen on the same footing with other immigrants, and the result will be that, while many will return to the home of their forefathers, a large portion will make this the home of their descendants. This was and is the case in the Dutch East Indies, where they were less oppressed than in California.

Under these circumstances, if this immigration should be proportionate to the necessity for relief that exists in China, or to the capacity for receiving it here; or, again, if it should bear the same relation to the parent population that the emigration from Ireland and Germany bears to the home population of those countries, the male adults of Mongolian origin on this continent would soon outnumber those of the European race.

When we consider that the prejudice of race is with us a part of the foundation of politics; that the moral characteristics of various nationalities become important parts of the framework on which parties are constructed; that the opposing armies which fight with the ballot, and at times threaten the sword, are, to a large extent, massed by races; when we consider this, and then turn to the prospect of a homogeneous mass of people among us, their male adults outnumbering largely those of all other component parts of the population and having no sympathetic bond with us in their language, traditions, or, so far as it goes for anything, their religion; then the social and political importance of this great problem dawns on the mind.

To the thinker who has come to look upon the Americas as the birthright of the European under the tutelage of the Anglo-Saxon; presenting the prospect of a hemisphere peopled with a new race built up from the best elements of the European, numbering more than twice the present population of the globe; a race which will be homogeneous, enjoying the most complete means of intercommunication by steam and electricity, having one language, one form of government, and one idea of God; to him the startling possibilities involved in the problem before us come as the discovery of neglected data, which may invalidate the results of years of calculation.

If the probabilities of the case bear any proximate relation to the possibilities, the teeming population of our hemisphere two or three centuries hence may have more Chings and Changs in their genealogical trees than Smiths and Browns; for, other things being equal, the predominant blood will be that of the race best able to maintain an undiminished rate of increase; and the vitality of the Chinese nation during a constant struggle for life seems to bespeak for it at least equally favorable prospects in less crowded homes.

With an emigration from China standing in the same ratio to the home population that the drain from Germany holds to the population of that country, we should have an influx of more than one million Chinese yearly. Ten years of this rate would place upon our soil a preponderance of male adults of Mongolian blood over those of all the families of man among us.

The perception of this possibility cannot but awaken in the mind of the true American the gravest thoughts. The social, political, and ethnological questions involved are of transcendent importance.

The question of the prohibition or the heavy taxation of Chinese immigration is almost sure to be one of the earliest and most bitterly fought political issues of the Far West. The hostility to the Chinese of the white laborers, especially of the Irish, is already beginning to show itself openly in the most violent acts of intimidation. But it is not difficult to foresee that any legislation, which has for its object the suppression of any social element or force that has once shown itself to be a necessity in rapidly carrying forward the system of internal improvements on which a large part of our material industry rests, must ultimately fail.

We may therefore assume that the recognition of the necessity of Chinese labor in the Far West insures an influx of Chinese proportionate at least to the extent of the great system of public works which will be needful for the growth of the Western States and Territories. We shall see, further on, that these Asiatics are obtaining strong foothold in almost all other branches of labor, because they answer the requirements better than any other class of people. It is therefore not improbable that they will find their way, in large numbers, to this side of the Rocky Mountains.

Is it probable that the party warfare of the country will leave this enormous quantity of possible political force in the latent condition pertaining to aliens?

Gaining the right to vote means gaining citizenship, the removal of disqualifications, and the protection of their distinctive interests and customs to a degree proportionate to the number of their votes. Having obtained these, the Chinese emigrant will become, beyond a doubt, a permanent citizen.

With this prospect before us, it may not be uninteresting to glance at the characteristics of this race, both in countries to which they have emigrated, and in their own home.

Twenty years of contact between the two races in California have done little towards removing the prejudice against the Chinese. They have poured steadily into and out of the country, but, surrounded by barriers, they have been forced to form a world of their own. Within this some fifty thousand men have been thriving, while many of them have amassed large fortunes. Many an enterprise, too, has swamped in failure, which would have given brilliant returns but for the tyranny of white workmen who prevented the employment of cheap Chinese labor. This tyranny is met with at every step: from the court-room, where the Chinaman is denied the right of giving evidence in mixed cases, to the "gold diggings," where white rowdies, acting as self-appointed collectors, levy the mining tax, which is never assessed upon Americans. Recently, however, various manufacturers, farmers, and others, braving that wild beast, the Irish mob, have begun to employ Chinese labor, and with such success that capitalists see in it the sinew and muscle of the Far West.

A writer in the *Overland Monthly*, March, 1869, says of the Chinamen:—

"What they want is employment and such pay as will support them and leave something over to send back to the father and mother, or to the wife and the children, left at home. So accustomed have they always been to give a full and honest day's labor to those who have hired them, that they expect to give their employer the service of their muscle and their skill during all the hours of the day, only asking a reasonable time for meals, together with the stipulated wages when their work is done."

The owners of woollen factories praise them as the best of workmen. The officers and foremen of the Central Pacific Railroad—on which some ten thousand Chinamen are said to be at work—speak no less highly of them. Their work is full and honest, no lagging and story-telling, no whisky drinking, and few fights. Overseers declare that they can drill more rock and move more dirt with Chinamen than with an equal number of men who claim this kind of occupation as their specialty. What they lack in bodily vigor is made up in persistency and steadiness.

Indeed, California is just beginning to feel how suicidal her course towards Asiatic labor has been, and she is finding that her material prosperity is increasing apace with the innovation upon that policy. The Chinese are found now in woollen, paper, and powder mills; in the borax works; in the hop plantations, fruit orchards, and vineyards; following the reaping machines on farms, and working the salt-pits on the coast; doing almost universally the cooking, and engaged in hundreds of branches of industry that would be impossible without their cheap labor.

The sure result of this will be that, in a few years, the small savings of these workmen will, by accumulation, transform the coolie of to-day into the capitalist, contracting to build railroads, owning large farms or factories and lines of ships, and making great commercial combinations. This is certain, for no people on the face of the earth advance so unswervingly in the accumulation of capital; and in its investment from childhood upward they combine the shrewdness of the Jews with the many-sidedness of the Yankee. What the Jews have been in banking, the Chinese may easily become in general commerce and industry on the Pacific coast.

—*The Riverside Magazine* for July presents an interesting variety of reading matter for young people, including one of Hans Christian Andersen's delightful sketches. The present number is finely illustrated, and is fully up to the usual standard of excellence.

DICTIONARIES.

How They are Made—The German "Worterbuch."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—

"The great 'Worterbuch,' or dictionary of the German language, set on foot by the Brothers Grimm, has now reached about the midway of its course towards completion. It is seventeen years since the first instalment appeared, and its progress has been carried on continuously and methodically ever since. The work itself forms an important era not only in the history of German literature, but in that of other European nations also; and it is not uninteresting to glance back over some particulars of its origin and execution, as we find them stated in a recent number of the German periodical the *Gartenlaube*.

"In 1837 seven professors of Gottingen University had to give up their chairs and quit the territories of Hanover on account of the part they took in upholding the Constitution against the arbitrary measures of King Ernest. Among these were Jacob and William Grimm, both deeply skilled students in philological lore, whose researches had led them into much curious discovery concerning the antiquities of the German language. The leisure which was now thrust upon them found them happily provided with a subject of literary interest which their professional duties would never have left them time to prosecute. At the suggestion of the publishing firm of Wiedmann, they undertook the compilation of an exhaustive dictionary, which was to embrace the history of every word used in German literature since the time of Luther inclusive, giving its origin, its derivation, and its different applications and modifications as the individual mind of different writers or the changes of custom may have produced them; the terminus *ad quem* of the range of inquiry being fixed at the end of the third decade of the present century. Some years after their expulsion from Hanover the King of Prussia gave the brothers Grimm seats in the Academy of Sciences at Berlin; and the first instalment of their dictionary, which was published in 1852, had thus the advantage of appearing with more honor than if it had issued from their comparative retirement at Cassel.

"Fourteen years had been taken up with preparations for the work. The result, as seen in this first instalment, fully justifies the pains with which the material had been collected and sifted. The method pursued was this:—The brothers took a general survey of all known authors, great and small, who had contributed to German literature since the era of the Reformation. They then made application to a vast number of students throughout Germany, requesting them to read such or such books carefully, and annotate or extract for the purpose in hand. Many offered their services spontaneously; and it was a proof of the national interest excited by the project that among the volunteers were literary men of the most diverse opinions, provinces, professions, and tastes. Jacob Grimm, in his preface to the first published part, enumerates no less than eighty-three coadjutors in this way. Then special directions were forwarded to each. On a piece of paper of prescribed size and shape he was to set down each word which struck him as employed by his author in any way unusual, characteristic, or for any reason worthy of attention; and with it the passage, prose or verse, in which it had occurred.

"After a while a mighty mass of material poured into headquarters, from east, west, north, and south—about a million of billets in all, it is roughly computed. To sort them was the next business, and to arrange them under alphabetical heads. Two men were thus employed during a period of six months, working from early morning to late evening, collecting for each word the various citations applicable to it, and fastening them in a bundle together, then placing the whole in two gigantic chests ready for the further process of deciding the proportion of quotations and authorities to be retained, and tracing chronologically and otherwise the shades and transitions of meaning. The genius and taste of individual writers had to be considered as influencing the value to be attached to their testimony. Of the authors in the sixteenth century, with which the range of investigation begins, the greatest weight is attached to Luther, to Hans Sachs, and to the remarkable satirist Fischart, who, indeed, for this early period of the literature, is considered the most valuable of all. The seventeenth century, a period of stagnation, or rather of retrogression in Germany, owing to the effects of the Thirty Years' War, furnishes no more eminent authorities in the use of language than Gryphius, Opitz, and Lenau; while for the eighteenth century the foremost rank is assigned to Lessing, Jean Paul, and Schiller. On the whole, the three authors most carefully collated and analyzed for the purpose of determining the changes and legitimate uses of the written language are Fischart, Luther, and Goethe.

"For a time much doubt was entertained as to the practical success of the scheme. It was thought too vast in its proportions to be carried out by men who, like Jacob Grimm and his brother, had other pressing business avocations to press their time, and the appearance of the first part of it in print was something of a surprise to the skeptical. In 1854, however, a whole volume was completed and published; in 1860 a second made its appearance; in 1862 a third. Soon after this Jacob Grimm, the chief prompter and manager of the undertaking, died; he had been preceded a short time before by his brother, his inseparable companion throughout almost the whole of life, but had labored on with undiminished energy till, while occupied with the word 'Frucht,' he too was called away.

"Happily, the impetus given by these famous scholars did not die with them. Their undertaking was carried on with vigor by contributors they had enlisted in the task. Hildebrand of Leipsic, Wiegand of Giessen, and Moritz Heyne of Halle, have had the chief hand in it since. Professor Hildebrand is now busily occupied with the letter K.

"No similar work had previously existed in the literature of any other nation. The Great Dictionary of the Paris Academy came nearest to it, perhaps, in importance; but then the Paris dictionary was a record of words in legitimate use only—a kind of statute book of the French language.

—Brignoli has been singing at Omaha.

—The King of Sweden has decorated Rubenstein.

—The Tuileries guard has been increased by five thousand men, who sleep fully accoutred and armed.

—Miss Emily J. Harris is to read the Declaration to Boston.

—Long John Wentworth is to be at the Dartmouth centennial.

—Miss Emma Webb has left the stage and taken the field against woman suffrage.

—Seven miles of violin strings vibrate at the Coliseum.

—The continuation Requiem Mass to Rossini has been finished.

—Auber is at work on a new five-act opera, *The Two Sisters*.

—Rossini's Mass is performed at Benagat's gambling hell in Paris to draw visitors.

—Patti calls Miss Lamarra a Vienna girl who has been singing in Paris, the future queen of Italian opera.

—Madame Rossini will soon sell all the posthumous compositions of her late husband, valued at 50,000 francs.

—Mendelssohn's birth-place at Hanbury has been ornamented with a marble plate, containing his portrait in bronze.

—Fifteen hundred eggs were accidentally broken in front of the Batavia (N. Y.) post office not long since.

—The New England Historic-Genealogical Society will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary at Boston in the fall.

—Kandiyohi, which narrowly escaped being the capital of Minnesota, means "the place where they make buffalo fish."

—"How I do pity young people who have to go through the world," says the tombstone of a queer old lady down east.

—A Quincy (Ill.) negro sues a steamboat company because it wouldn't let him eat with white people.

—Rockport (Mass.) folks saw a big blue meteor which dissolved into a show of red sparks the other night.

—The Boston *Post* thinks "Reddy the Blacksmith" has probably come there to practise on the anvil chorus.

—A bazaar for the benefit of the Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs has lately been held in London.

—The Emperor of Morocco has granted a large tract of land to an English company for raising cotton.

—*The Tempest* was lately read by Mrs. Sterling, in London, with a chorus of 400 voices to sing the incidental music.

—An Illinois infant, having failed to dispose of itself with a drink of concentrated lye, has succeeded with coal oil.

—The croquet players of Northampton have formed the Western Massachusetts Croquet Union. Woman suffrages.

—A Maine gentleman was pleasantly surprised, on his return from church, to find his three children busy in cleaning out his $300 watch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869.
NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the Funded Debt of the City of Philadelphia, due July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, City Treasurer.
6 10 3w

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869.
MATURED CITY LOANS.—The City Loans maturing July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, at this Office, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, City Treasurer.
6 10 3w

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of this Company.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
5 18 30t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
5 3 60t]
NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on o before June 15.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, is offered at NINETY PER CENT.
The Canal of the Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad, of the same length, is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade Northward from the Coal Regions to Western and Southern New York and the great Lakes.
Apply at LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer L. V. R. R. Co.
6 9 19t

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT.—IT IS situated on the Highlands of Lower Merion, near stations on Reading and Norristown Railroads at Conshohocken; eighteen trains daily to and from the city. House contains 12 rooms and hall; hot and cold water in bath-room and kitchen; it is surrounded with about 3 acres of lawn, with magnificent shade and ornamental trees, and gravel roads and walks; very healthy location; carriage-house; stabling; ice furnished. For a gentleman doing business in the city or desiring a country place for the summer, it is seldom a more desirable property is offered to rent. For rent, which is moderate, and more full particulars, address JOHN Y. CRAWFORD, Conshohocken, Montgomery county, Pa.
6 14mw3t*

FOR SALE OR TO RENT. GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS
A NINE-ROOM HOUSE,
No. 1116 CARPENTER Street,
with bath and gas, hot and cold water.
Apply on the Premises. 6 4 20t

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE-story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 24t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 3 1½

DANIEL M. FOX & SON,
Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents,
OFFICE,
NO. 540 NORTH FIFTH STREET.
6 4 1m PHILADELPHIA.
HENRY K. FOX. DANIEL M. FOX.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 1½ Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

JOHN SMITH,
LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,
BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,
And Wholesale Dealer in
AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.
Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

COAL OIL, ETC., ETC.

WILLIAM BALDWIN & CO.
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Coal Oil, Vinegar, Benzine,
ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE,
LUBRICATING, WHALE, LARD, and OTHER OILS
No. 129 ARCH Street and
Nos. 1440 and 1442 WARNOCK Street
PHILADELPHIA. 5 1m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 22½
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 1 2

GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF MEDICINES, HOSPITAL STORES, DRESSINGS, APPLIANCES, MOSQUITO BARS, ETC.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1869.
Will be offered at public sale in this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d instant, at 10 A. M., at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, a large and valuable assortment of Medicines, Stores, Dressings, and other property belonging to the Medical Department of the United States army. Among the articles to be offered at auction will be embraced the following:—Alcohol, 850 gallons; Simple Cerate, 1200 pounds; Chloroform, 500 pounds; Powdered Opium, 240 pounds, Tinct. of Opium, 450 pounds; Sulphate of Quinia, 1600 ounces; Camphor, 150 pounds; a valuable assortment of Fluid Extracts, altogether, nearly 150 lots of Medicines, prepared by some of the best establishments in the country. Also, 10,000 pounds Beef Extract; 2000 pounds Candles; 5600 pounds Condensed Milk; Gelatine, adhesive and Isinglass Plasters in large quantities; 2500 Gutta Percha Bed Covers, new; Gutta Percha Cloth; Patent and Picked Lint, Roller Bandages, Feeding Cups, Graduate Measures, Mortars, W. W., Scales, Prescription and Shop, Dressed Sheep-skins, Spatulas, Spirit Lamps, Turned Wood Pill Boxes, Pill Machines and Tiles; Vials, 2500 dozen. Also, 3000 Brown Linen Mosquito Nets, Single, in original boxes.
Particulars in Catalogues.
Terms—CASH, IN GOVERNMENT FUNDS ONLY 25 per cent. required as a deposit at time of sale.
All purchases to be removed in five days, and errors corrected after removal of the goods.
6 16 6t CHARLES SUTHERLAND, Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, JUNE 15, 1869.
NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS is hereby given that the following seizures of property have been made at the port of Philadelphia for violation of the revenue laws of the United States:—
December 28, 1868, from brig Clunette, from Havana, 5 boxes Cigars.
February 21, 1869, from schr. Boswell, from St. John, P. R., 2 bags Sugar.
February 13, 1869, from steamer Stars and Stripes, from Havana, 1 gallon Gin.
March 18, 1869, from schr. Adolph Hugel, from Porto Rico, 1 bbl. and 3 bags Sugar.
April 3, 1869, from schr. H. J. Hedges, from Caibarien, 1 bbl. Molasses.
April 21, 1869, from barque Sam Sheppard, from Cienfuegos, 14 boxes Guava Jelly.
April 22, 1869, from brig Castilian, from Matanzas, 1 bbl. of Sugar.
April 23, 1869, from schr. Althea, from Cardenas, 4 bags and 1 box Sugar.
May 1, 1869, from Gavin's Hotel, at Swanson and Queen streets, 11 boxes and 26 bundles (1575) Cigars.
May 4, 1869, from brig Mountain Eagle, from Havana, 1 gallon Gin.
May 4, 1869, from brig Lizzie Wayman, from Trinidad, 3 bags Sugar.
May 9, 1869, from steamer Juniata, from Havana, 2 boxes and 2 cases (9450) Cigars.
May 10, 1869, from steamer Juniata, from Havana, 5500 Cigars.
May 11, 1869, from steamer Juniata, from Havana, 3 cases of Wine, 1 demijohn Gin, and 4 bottles Brandy.
May 14, 1869, from schr. L. W. Wheeler, from Sagua, 2 bags Sugar.
May 18, 1869, from brig Galatea, from Matanzas, 5 boxes Cigars.
May 18, 1869, from brig George E. Dale, from Cardenas, 3 bags, 1 box, and 1 keg Sugar.
May 24, 1869, from brig Josie A. Devereaux, from Sagua, 35 bundles Cigars.
May 24, 1869, from barque Sarah B. Hale, from Cardenas, 3 bags Sugar.
May 26, 1869, from schr. F. R. Baird, from Matanzas, 1 bbl. Sugar.
May 29, 1869, from schr. General Conner, from Cienfuegos, 3 bags Sugar.
May 29, 1869, from schr. General Conner, from Cienfuegos, 1 demijohn Aguadente.
Any person claiming said property is required to appear and file with the Collector of Customs of Philadelphia his claim to the same within twenty days from the date of the first publication of this notice.
HENRY D. MOORE, Collector of Customs.
6 17 21 28

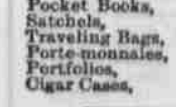
PROPOSALS.

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 9, 1869.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until the twenty-eighth day of June, for the supply of RATIONS for the petty officers and seamen of the United States Revenue Cutters on this station, for the term of one year from the first day of July next.
The Rations to be of good and wholesome quality, to be approved by the captain, and the different articles comprising the Rations to be delivered on board the vessels in good and sufficient casks and vessels, to be provided by the contractors, and the contents distinctly marked on each.
It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish upon reasonable notice, as often as may be required by the captain of the vessel, with the approbation of the Collector (not exceeding upon an average one day in each week) such fresh meat and vegetables as may be equivalent to the corresponding parts of the ration allowed in the naval service.
Specifications will be furnished at this office.
HENRY D. MOORE, Collector.
6 10-thm5t

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION.
To Release Certain Property of Samuel Miller from the Lien of a Certain Judgment.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to release and forever discharge from the lien and operation of the judgment entered on the bonds of Alexander Reed, in the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, as of June Term, 1868, No. 226, D. S. B., against Samuel Miller, et al., the following described property, to wit:—All that certain lot or piece of ground, bounded on the north by Nicholas street, on the south by Turner street, on the east by Twentieth street, and on the west by Twenty-first street: Provided, The sureties of the said Alexander Reed consent thereto, and that the said Samuel Miller pay into the City Treasury the sum of ten dollars to pay for the publication of this resolution.
JOSEPH F. MARCER, President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Select Council.
Approved this sixteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).
6 21 1t DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Request to the City Controller.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and is hereby requested to sign the warrant of Murray & Dyer for fourteen hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty cents, for macadamizing intersections on Venango street and Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Sixteenth, Smedley, Matthew, Fifteenth, Carlisle, Broad streets, Germantown Railroad, and Township Line pike, to be charged to Item 2.
JOSEPH F. MARCER, President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Select Council.
Approved this nineteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).
6 21 1t DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.


C. F. RUMPP,
Manufacturer and Importer of
FANCY LEATHER GOODS,
NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST
Pocket Books, Satchels, Traveling Bags, Porte-monnaies, Portfolios, Cigar Cases, Writing Cases, Writing Desks, Bankers' Cases, Dressing Cases, Money Belts, Match Cases.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST.,
6 5 1m PHILADELPHIA.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27 MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
11½ MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

ESLER & BROTHER'S
U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.
We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of
Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Newell Posts, Etc.
The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.
Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 5 6 2m

LUMBER UNDER COVER.
ALWAYS DRY.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and
2 17½ No. 518 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT
In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
MERCHANT & CO.,
4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COORFER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.


NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10½


THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
3 8½
No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia

NORNY'S TASTELESS
Fruit Preserving Powder,
Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.
ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.
5 29 4m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public.
No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.
ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
PASSPORTS PROCURED. 1 11 tf

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
William H. Moore, William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon, Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett, George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 29


TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

DANCING.

The Dance of Modern Society.

The following is from a volume entitled "The Dance of Modern Society:"—

My accusation is that the dance, instead of affording an opportunity for mutually ennobling companionship between man and woman, inspired with a chaste and sweet interfused remembrance of their contrasted relationship to each other—that the dance, instead of this, consists substantially of a system of means contrived with more than human ingenuity to excite the instincts of the sex to action; however subtle and disguised at the moment, in its sequel the most bestial and degrading. I charge that here, and not elsewhere in the anatomy of that elusive fascination which belongs so peculiarly to the dance, the scalpel is laid upon the quivering secret of life. Passion—passion transformed if you please never so much, subsisting in no matter how many finely contrasted degrees of sensuality—passion, and nothing else, is the true basis of the popularity of the dance.

I shrink almost uncontrollably from this statement, now that I have made it; and many times since I first assumed so bold a position I have been tempted to recede from it, overborne by the arguments, and still more by the sweet personal magnetism, of friends of my own sex whose fortunate individual exemption from infirmity disqualifies them from allowing that my views are other than Puritanic, or at least morally "dyspeptic." It is not pleasant to be a voice crying in the wilderness. Still less is it pleasant to be sent to Nineveh on an errand of Jonah. I am so far influenced as to admit that there must be numerous instances of exception to the general rule. But the general rule, and not the exception, should determine our line of conduct. It is a case so peculiar that the exceptions cannot safely be admitted even to exercise an influence in determining our line of conduct. On the other hand, too, I think it right to say that since the first publication of my views I have received volunteer testimony from so many quarters, and from quarters representing such diametric diversity of moral and social character and position, corroborative of them *from experience*, that I find it impossible to qualify them now by a single degree. One man in particular, my acquaintance with whom commenced in the earliest boyhood, and uninterrupted since, who permits an unreserve of expression between us such as is seldom incident to later formed acquaintanceship, has emphatically confessed to me his wonder that a person who never danced himself should have been able so plainly and fully to tell the truth about dancing. And no man knows what the whole of the truth about it is better than he. Nor let it be supposed that I commit so vulgar an error as that of attaching undue weight to the testimony of one likely to have projected his own moral character upon the innocent companionship of his guilty pleasure. If it were proper to do so even in this anonymous way, I could cite an equally striking corroborative expression, conveyed to me through an unquestionable medium, from one whom I never met, but who, at every point, save common experience in dancing, is in the most antipodal contrast to the witness just mentioned. I am forced to conclude that the devotees of the dance differ among themselves not so much in the influence received from participation in it, as in their intelligent consciousness of that influence.

It is no accident that the dance is what it is. It mingles the sexes in such closeness of personal approach and contact as, outside of the dance, is nowhere tolerated in respectable society. It does this under a perplexity of circumstances that conspires to heighten the impropriety of it. It is evening and the hour is late; there is the delicious and unconscious intoxication of music and motion in the blood, there is the strange, confusing sense of being individually unobserved among so many, while yet the natural "noble shame" which guards the purity of man and woman alone together is absent—such is the occasion, and still, hour after hour, the dance whirls its giddy kaleidoscope around, bringing hearts so near that they almost beat against each other, mixing the warm, mutual breaths, darting the fine personal electricity across between the meeting fingers, flushing the face and lighting the eyes with a quick language, subject often to gross interpretations on the part of the vile-hearted; why, this fashionable institution seems to me to have been invented in an unfriendly quarter, usually conceived of as situated under us, to give our human passions leave to disport themselves, unreproved by conscience, by reason, or by shame, almost at their will. I will not trust myself to speak of this further. My indignation waxes hotter than can well be controlled. I even seem to myself to have contracted some soil from having merely described truthfully what thousands of fellow-Christians, ignorant of themselves, practise without swallowing a qualm!

I say that the dance is not fortuitously such. It is such essentially. Its real nature is shown by what it constantly tends to become, in new figures, introduced stealthily from time to time (under silent protest from many who suffer their modesty to be overborne by the fear of being charged with prudery), a little more doubtful than the old, and in wanton whirls, like the waltz and the polka. Always the dance inclines to multiply opportunities of physical proximity and contact between the sexes; always to make them more prolonged and more daring. In fine, the dance adds that last ingredient of perfect bliss, whose absence the witty Frenchwoman bethought herself, in the midst of some innocent enjoyment, to mourn—with a pathos more pathetic than they dream who see nothing but a whimsical humor in the saying, "*Mon Dieu!* how delightful this is! It would be quite perfect, if there were only a little sin in it."

But if what has already been said and suggested fails to convince any that my analysis of the pleasure of the dance is true, I have a little problem to propose for their solution: Why is it that the dance alone, of all the favorite diversions of gay society, requires the association of the two sexes in it? The problem is not solved by the ready reply, "Why, the pleasure of social intercourse is always heightened when both sexes participate in it. We enjoy an evening at cards the better for this piquant commingling!" But you have missed the point of the problem. The question is not, why do you enjoy the dance more when men and women execute it together? but, why must men and women execute it together in order that they should enjoy it at all? No doubt a game of cards may be much more bewitching, while not an iota more hurtful, for the meeting of the sexes at the table. But then cheaply figured parallelograms of pasteboard have charms for their devotees of either sex, which enable them to dispense with the society of the other. Men, young and old, often sit the night out in bachelor conviviality around a card table. Young ladies, and sometimes their mammas with them, I believe, will interminably shuffle and deal far on into the hours affectionately called "small" by those who know how to make them seem so with revel—all quite without the company of gentlemen. But come to the dance—and what a difference! Where do young ladies keep up their practice of calisthenics after leaving boarding school? What bachelor club exists anywhere that devotes an evening to the dance among its members? Pensive and imaginative young ladies might possibly, here and there, of a lonesome evening, seek to revive a diluted illusion of past pleasure, by a few strictly maiden measures executed with soon exhausted enthusiasm, but with men—hardly!—unless, perhaps, in broad farce, to point a whimsical contrast. With reference to such a style of dancing, at least, the Pagan sarcasm of Cicero is likely long to retain a Christian application—*Nemo fere saltat sobrius, nisi forte insanit.*

The characteristic thus established as belonging to the dance, in distinction from every other form of popular amusement, is full of instructive implication to those who are accustomed to inquire for the causes of things. Of course I know how indignantly the accusation of impurity in their enjoyment of the dance will be repelled by the great majority of its votaries. And I am very ready to admit the indignation as entirely honest: for I have no doubt that the element of unchastity in it, rarely absent in some more or less refined quality of influence, I most certainly believe, is yet generally unrecognized by the subject. If only unconsciousness of evil influence were a trustworthy prophylactic against it! Once again, and for all, I protest, with the utmost sincerity, that I am far from confounding the devotees of the dance in an indiscriminate accusation of conscious impurity. I know too many pure-hearted women among dancers, whom no fortunate son, or brother, or husband could possibly charge with one doubtful thought, for even an instant of the most oblivious excitement, not to be myself indignant in purging my intention of any such cruel injustice. And in the opposite sex, too, however much more exposed by nature to temptation, there are some dancers, no doubt, who come very near to escaping the conscious contagion of evil, by virtue of an instinctive chastity in them, God's gift to a few. But, right on the heels of so wide a disclaimer, I must reassert my conviction that unconsciousness does not defend even the purest minds from something of the insinuating sensual tendency of this inherently voluptuous amusement.

And then consider, ye Christian fathers and brothers and husbands, to what horrible hazards of contact the opportunities of the dance expose your daughters and sisters and wives. For who, that has gained any experience of the world, is ignorant of the fact that hardly once does a considerable party assemble, even in the most respectable society, without including some man whom his associates know to be a libertine at heart, if not in life? To think of pure women pastured on, with palms of pollution, and with imminent eyes of adultery, by such a bull of Bashan the evening long, in the promiscuous corral of the dance! What better facilities could be imagined for an accomplished voluptuary to compass the capture of his prey!

Faugh! In the ordinary occasions of society, a lady may let her sacred intuitions have some play to guard her against the access of impurity in the uniform of a gentleman. But it is the boast of the dance that it is a democrat and a leveller, permitting no individual caprice to break the circuit of universal equality. You may shudder to your heart's core at the contact that is coming—but the dance leaves you no election—you must take it when it comes. Blush, blush, henceforth, ye Christian women, when you are invited to submit your persons to the uses of a diversion that may at any time choose to bring you finger-tip to-finger-tip with those whose touch is pollution, or, it may be, encircle you in their arms! A burning blush of speechless shame were the best reply to the insult of such an invitation. But I plead against an advocate more eloquent than any individual's words. O Fashion! Fashion! What power hast thou to browbeat holy nature, so that she dares not speak to assert her sacred claims against the imperious sway! I abruptly despatch this hateful subject without completing the discussion of it. If my readers have winced at the exceptional plainness of speech which I have used, I beg them to believe that it has cost me sincere pangs of resolution to use it. But I have written under duress of conscience that did not suffer me to shrink. The engineering skill of the Devil has defended the dance with a masterly dilemma that leaves open barely two alternatives of attack about equally ineligible. You may either exhaust your strength in demonstrating the minor and incidental evils of the usage, in which case you win an easy, but also a barren victory; or you must freely encounter the peril of damaging your own fair fame for purity, and deliver your blow full at its inherent and essential immorality. The author has deliberately chosen the latter alternative. He can trust the honest heat of indignation that has warmed his words to take away the offense of their extreme fidelity. As for the risk of being charged with bringing the impurity that he finds, he contentedly accepts it. It is a charge that two classes of persons certainly will not prefer. These two classes are, first, those who know him, and, secondly, those who know themselves.

CRIME IN FRANCE.

The Princess Ysabeau in Court—A General's Wife Arrested and Tried for Stealing—Sensations in Paris.

The correspondent of the New York *World* writes from Paris, May 25, a letter from Paris. In it we find the following:—

I intentionally postponed mentioning Princess Ysabeau de Beauvau-Craon's appearance in court, for I think there is nothing more provoking than to commence a story and break it off in the middle with a reference to some future day. Judgment has been delivered, and I may now tell the story to the end. Princess de Beauvau-Craon brought suit (as I mentioned some time since) to have her daughter, Princess Ysabeau, declared *non compos* and placed in custody of a committee. The decree was granted, but Princess Ysabeau took an appeal and asked leave to plead her own cause. It was, of course, granted. When she rose to speak, the presiding judge cautioned her against allowing passion to betray her into intemperate language. The court-room was unusually crowded, especially by lawyers, for it was known she was to speak. She arose gracefully and easily, and in a very musical voice, pitched in the tone of conversation, presented her defense. "I do not merit your warnings, Mr. President, for I cannot forget my adversary is my mother; and whatever wrongs I may have received at her hands I owe her none the less filial respect. I shall say nothing against my mother but this:—I am afraid she takes too good care of the collateral line of our family. As for my uncles, Mr. Senator de Mortemart, Mr. Deputy Marc de Beauvau, Mr. Omer Talon, I cheerfully give them credit for pure intentions. It is said they were disinterested in their deliberations against me; I grant you it. They have the disinterestedness which uncles may have who will be, if you judge me insane, the next heirs of their niece. I am accused of being fond of horses. Is that evidence of madness? It is a taste I have in common with persons of the best society and the soundest reason. I am fond of horses as intelligent animals, but as reasonable creatures. I feel towards them only that attachment which man never refuses to those intelligent beasts he has reduced to his service, and whose fidelity is sometimes devoted. I think of horses as Buffon thought of them, namely, there is some nobility in their ardor. A graver accusation is brought against me. I study the sciences, I am fond of natural philosophy, and, abominable thing, I am inquisitive about spiritism. But, pray how long has it been since it was forbidden women to study serious subjects? Pray, are they to read nothing but futile novels? Are they to be reported insane because they take up some studies which men pursue with passion? Is not this to hold woman's intellect too cheaply? Morever, I have eccentric habits! What, if a woman practises pistol-shooting, will you say she is insane? If she is fond of swimming, is she insane? If she pays attention to her horses, is she insane? It is true I have travelled; I have visited several countries of Europe: will you judge me crazy for that? One day the lightning fell on a chimney of the chateau, and I am accused of having said it was General Jusuf's soul which came to visit me. I deny I made such a declaration. I dare say our soul may be a flame; but I can never consider a ball of fire a human soul." After such a defence it was clearly impossible to declare Princess Ysabeau a lunatic, but the family influence was so great that the court decided she ought to be protected against her weakness and good-nature, and ordered she should have a committee appointed to manage her affairs, and appointed Duke de Mortemart, Prince Marc de Beauvau, Marquis Omer Talon, and Count de Meffray her committee. Her mother is ordered to allow her $400 a month.

We have had the trial of Mme. Dalpuget and her daughter, Mad'lle Felicite Dalpuget, for stealing in haberdashers' shops. Mme. Dalpuget is the widow of a distinguished general of the French army. She was at one time superintendent of the linen in the Palace of St. Cloud, but was dismissed for reasons which had best be left unsaid here. A few weeks since they were detected in the act of stealing in the Villes de France. The clerk ordered to watch them saw the Mad'lle Felicite Dalpuget slip under her paletot a piece of poult de soie containing no less than seventy-one yards. They were at once arrested, but a retired attorney, Mad'lle Felicite's guardian, became bail for them, and they were released. They fled next morning to Belgium. Their house was searched and found to be filled with laces, silks, woollen goods, handkerchiefs, gloves, stolen from different shops. Mme. Dalpuget's brothers-in-law, men in high positions, paid the several haberdashers the value of the stolen property. The mother was sentenced to a year's, the daughter to a six months' imprisonment. The very day this judgment was published the wife of a Judge of the Cour des Comptes was detected in the act of stealing a box containing twenty-four dozen pairs of gloves. She was arrested, but her husband had influence to prevent further legal proceedings, and to get the haberdasher to say it was a mistake. While the town was in a hubbub about this arrest, one of our most fashionable ladies went into one of our well-known lace shops in the Rue Richelieu to choose some Valenciennes lace. She was shown a great many patterns. None of them suited her. These were too heavy, those were too light. She quitted the shop without making any purchase. In these shops there is always a clerk posted to watch each customer—stealing is common! He saw the fine lady slip a piece of lace under her paletot. She was watched home. Five francs slipped into the porter's hand got her name. Half an hour afterwards another clerk was standing before her with a small parcel and a note in these words:—"Madame, I am extremely afraid the thirteen yards of lace you selected this morning in our shop may scarcely prove sufficient to trim your dress, therefore I have ventured to take the liberty to send you a second piece of the same pattern. May I beg you to be so good as to let me know by the bearer if you accept it. Receive, Madame, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration." The note was signed by the owner of the shop. It need scarcely be said she paid for both pieces at once, and was very glad to be let off so easily.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, APRIL 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1, and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD. TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6¼, 7, 7½, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.
The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—
On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P.M.
Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.
Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.
The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.
Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.
4 10§ WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
Baggage checked through.
1 1 ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—
For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations below Glassboro, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and all way stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury and Glassboro, at 8·00 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 noon.
Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivered to No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
6 11 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.
Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M., and 4·30 P. M.
The 7·00 A. M. Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.
A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·00 P. M., running to Oxford.
Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 4·20 P. M.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.
Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.
At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.
At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.
For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—
Commencing MONDAY, June 14, 1869.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, foot of Market street,
8·00 A. M., morning mail, due at 12·13 M.
3·15 P. M., passenger, due at 7·20 P. M.
LEAVE CAPE MAY.
6·00 A. M., morning mail, due at 10·07 A. M.
1·00 P. M., passenger, due at 5·37 P. M.
Commutation Tickets good for three or twelve months, can be procured of the Treasurer at Camden, N. J.
Coupon and Excursion Tickets for sale at Ticket Offices, No. 828 Chesnut street, and foot of Market street.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN.

Leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M., returning leave Cape May at 5·10 P. M. Fare for excursion, $3·00.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.
On Tuesday,
June 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange:—
ARCH STREET, No. 731—Four story Brick Residence, 17 by 140 feet.
GERMANTOWN TURNPIKE, Twenty-eighth ward—Valuable Clay Lot, 21 acres.
MARRIOTT STREET—Lot.
BARLEY STREET, No. 1030—Brick Dwelling.
THIRTEENTH STREET (North) Nos. 451 and 453—Two Stores and Dwellings and five Court Houses.
VINE STREET, No. 1518—Brick Dwellings.
GREEN STREET, No. 713—Brick Residence.
SANSOM STREET, No. 803—Hotel, "Wetherill House."
THIRTEENTH AND JEFFERSON STREETS—Ten Building Lots.
KANE, McKEAN CO., Pa.—Large Hotel and 3 acres.
SECOND STREET (South), No. 221—Store and dwelling.
CHESNUT HILL—Desirable Building Lots.
FILBERT STREET, No. 1614—Brick Dwelling.
NINTH STREET (South), Nos. 920 and 922—Business location.
SIXTEENTH STREET (South), Nos. 918 and 920—Brick Dwellings.
GIRARD AVENUE AND PALETHORP STREET, Northwest corner—Business Stand.
CATHARINE STREET, Nos. 806 and 808—Brick Dwellings.
ESSEX STREET, No. 963—Brick Dwelling.
WISTER STREET (Germantown), No. 49—Dwelling.
GROUND-RENT, $27.

STOCKS, ETC.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
29 shares Empire Transportation Co.
35 shares Philadelphia Fire Insurance Co.
$8000 7 per cent. bonds North Pennsylvania Railroad.
25 shares Girard National Bank.
$12,800 City 6s old.
75 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co.
60 shares Fame Insurance Co.
$3000 Catawissa Railroad 7 per cent.
4 shares Bank of Northern Liberties.
3 shares Franklin Fire Ins. Co.
300 shares Junction Canal Co.
13 shares Pennsylvania Railroad.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.

ALSO, LEASE OF CITY WHARVES.
Will be leased at public sale for a term of one or three years, to the highest and best bidder, the following named wharves and landings:—
Walnut street wharf, on the river Delaware.
Poplar " " "
Hanover " " "
Palmer " " "
6 18 3t By order J. H. PUGH, Commissioner.
Catalogues now ready.

Absolute Sale.
GOOD-WILL, LEASE, FIXTURES, HORSES, CARTS, ETC. OF A COAL DEPOT.
On Wednesday,
June 23, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, without reserve, the good will, etc., of the coal depot, southeast corner of Front and Dickerson streets, now doing a thriving business, and steadily increasing. Any one wishing to engage in a safe and remunerative business will find this an opportunity rarely offered, the facilities not being excelled by any yard in this city. It is contiguous to the Delaware river, and upon the line of the proposed extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad track from Washington avenue to Greenwich Point. Lease has five years to run: $1000 per annum.
For further information apply to R. R. Claiborne, on the premises. 6 21 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
June 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 16 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
June 24, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 18 5t

CLOSING SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
June 25, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, 500 rolls Canton mattings, oil-cloths, etc. etc. 6 19 6t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom St.

Sale at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, CEDAR CHESTS, CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
June 22, at 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior furniture, comprising parlor suits of plush and reps, walnut and cottage chamber suits, wardrobes, bureaus, sideboards, extension dining tables, carpets, mantel and pier mirrors, secretary and bookcases, plated ware, china wares, refrigerators, kitchen furniture, etc.
PIANO-FORTE—Also, a superior rosewood piano-forte, by George Vogt.
JOHN BROWN SPEARS—Also, 38 spears and lances, made for John Brown's expedition in Virginia. It
TABLE CUTLERY—An invoice of fine table cutlery.

Sale at No. 1516 Chesnut street.
FIXTURES, GOODWILL, LEASE FOR 4 YEARS, AND FURNITURE OF FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
June 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1516 Chesnut street, will be sold, the lease, goodwill, and fixtures of a first-class restaurant. Also, the handsome furniture, carpets, mirrors, silver-plated ware, china, glassware, etc.
Catalogues will be ready at the auction store on Tuesday. The furniture can be examined after 8 o'clock on day of sale. 6 21 2t

SALE OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS BY AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN ARTISTS.
On Wednesday Evening,
June 23, at 8 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a collection of about 100 choice oil paintings; comprising works of—

Herring and Meadows,	Faulkner,
James Hamilton,	Nicholson,
Thomas and Edward Moran,	Sheridan Young,
Lentze,	Waugh,
Lewis,	Julliard,
Joshua Shaw,	Willis,
Franeau,	Otto Summer,
Cortez,	J. Wilson,
Rozier,	Wall, and others.

The paintings will be open for exhibition and catalogues ready on the 18th. 6 21 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE; elegant French plate mantel and pier mirrors; Lillie fireproof safes, chandeliers, sideboards, handsome wardrobes, dining-room chairs, mantel clock, spring mattresses, refrigerators, set harness, window shades, elegant velvet, Brussels, and other carpets; china and glassware, etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
July 23, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large and excellent assortment of handsome walnut parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture, etc.
Also, electric machine.
Also, globe and fish. 6 21 2t

HENRY P. WOLBERT, AUCTIONEER, No. 202 MARKET Street.

Sale at No. 59 N. Second Street.
SPECIAL PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A CARPET STORE.
On Thursday Morning,
June 24, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold, without reserve, by order of Messrs. Townsend & Co., No. 59 N. Second street, to close business, their entire stock, comprising a general assortment of carpets, matting, mats, window shades, etc., sold in lots to suit purchasers. Open for examination day previous to sale. Store to rent. 6 17 6t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, PERFUMERY, ETC. ETC.
On Tuesday Next,
June 22, 1869, at 10 o'clock, at No. 714 Chesnut street, by order of Messrs. Christiani & Co., their entire stock of druggists' sundries, foreign and domestic perfumery, soaps, combs, brushes, etc. Store to rent and fixtures for sale. 6 18 4t

On Wednesday morning,
June 23, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit,
LARGE POSITIVE SALE 850 LOTS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
ALSO,
On Wednesday, June 23, [6 21 2t
SPECIAL SALE 250 CASES STRAW GOODS.

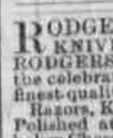
C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
June 24, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods.
N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. 6 21 3t

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 28

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE



C. L. MAISER, MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5§ No. 434 RACE Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.

WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
2 8 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW LINE OF STEAM COLLIERS.

The Trial Trip of the Rattlesnake.

The Pennsylvania, New York, and New England Steam Navigation Company have successfully inaugurated a new movement in the coal-carrying trade, which promises to lead to results of the first importance. The facilities for the transportation of coal to various points on the seaboard have for a long time been notoriously inadequate, and the establishment of a new line of fast and reliable colliers is an event that will be appreciated by our coal-shipping merchants, as well as by the Eastern manufacturers and others who have to depend upon the Pennsylvania mines for their supply of fuel.

The production and consumption of coal in the United States during 1867, from the coal-fields of Pennsylvania and Maryland alone, was over 16,000,000 tons, and is increasing at the rate of about fifteen per cent. per annum (or, in round numbers, 2,500,000 tons); and we must therefore look with favor to a system which proposes to carry this tonnage direct to the manufacturer and consumer in a reliable manner, or, at least, that portion of it which requires transportation by sea; and experience has taught that railroads cannot successfully compete with water transportation in carrying coal and iron. We must, therefore, avail ourselves of the most desirable mode of transit on the great maritime highway, and call to our aid the power of steam.

It has been the experience of many large manufacturers that they must necessarily contract for their coal early in the season to enable them to get it forward, owing to the inadequate transportation, frequently obliging the manufacturer to buy at a time when the price for coal was high; and again, when the price did decline, freights would be largely advanced, from no apparent reason save the oft-repeated one, scarcity of vessels, or else none of proper draft of water; and shippers of coal from the mines to Port Richmond on the Delaware, as well as all other shipping points, have been put to great inconvenience on account of the uncertainty in procuring vessels for the East, frequently obliging them to withhold their shipments, or suspend, for a time, operations. To avoid, in a measure, some of these contingencies, the manufacturers have been obliged to keep large stocks of fuel on hand, involving loss of interest on capital so locked up.

The coal, where large quantities are used, is purchased early in the season, at a fixed contract price, free on board at the point of shipment. Thus far the manufacturers are safe; but now comes the question of marine transportation. No one schooner, or five schooners, can or will agree to transport the coal at a stated time, and at a fair fixed rate of freight; neither will any shipping-house undertake the transportation except at an enormous charge for freight, to cover the risks.

Thus the buyer is left at their mercy, and must take his coal whenever he can get it, and at almost any rate of freight he may choose to charge, and accumulate a stock of coal, which, in many instances, proves an inconvenience; whereas under the new system he can be supplied at any time when it suits his convenience to buy, and can contract for the delivery of his coal and iron at his mill (if on the line of railroad) at a regular and uniform rate, as long as navigation remains open.

The iron screw steamers carrying five hundred tons of coal can be built and equipped at a comparatively small cost, and these vessels can make four trips to one of the schooners, on an average. A fleet of thirty of these iron steamers, of from five hundred to one thousand tons capacity each, with iron barges as auxiliaries, will be immediately put upon the line, built in the most substantial and economical manner—the entire hold devoted to coal, and motive power sufficiently strong to tow the barges to the Sound ports, with accommodations on deck for only officers and crew, and solely intended for freighting iron and coal, without regard to return freights—to steam at an average speed of from ten to eleven knots per hour, and with a draft of water six and a half to nine and a half feet; and it is confidently expected that a cheap and uniform system of paying freights can be maintained, remunerative and profitable to all concerned.

The economical manner in which they can be coaled is also an important feature to be taken into consideration. The furnaces will be constructed to burn pea or small coal, which can be purchased at the shipping-ports at very small first cost.

These vessels will carry their cargoes under locked hatches; and the company will be responsible for all the coal put on board, the dangers of the seas only excepted.

Owing to the peculiarity of their construction, the screw steamers are enabled to transport cargoes of 500 to 600 tons into harbors which can only admit schooners carrying 150 to 170 tons, and then not always to be obtained when wanted. The new line of steam colliers will transport coal cheaply, quickly, and efficiently, and will enable consumers to calculate always on having their coal delivered exactly on time under all circumstances.

The iron screw steamer Rattlesnake, which made a trial trip on Saturday, is a specimen vessel of the new line of colliers, and her performances were in every way satisfactory to the large company of gentlemen who were invited by Messrs. W. D. Crane & Co., the projectors, to inaugurate the new enterprise. The Rattlesnake was built by Messrs. Reaney, Son & Archbold, at Chester, and her construction was superintended by Captain Alexander Shaw, an experienced officer, who will also give his attention to the other vessels of the line.

Her dimensions are 160 feet in length, nearly 29 feet in breadth, 12½ feet in depth from base line; area, 277 square feet, midship section; displacement, light, 315, and laden, 915 tons; her draft is only 11 feet; her engine with 34-inch cylinder; her stroke 28 inches; one tubular boiler; area of grate, 50 square feet; diameter of screw, 9 feet; pitch, 14 feet; at sea, and fully laden, she will make 80 revolutions per minute; pressure of steam, 35 pounds; average speed, fully laden, 9 knots per hour; weight of iron in hull, 153·89 tons; surface of hull, 6566 square feet; average weight per square foot of hull, 52½ pounds; weight of machinery, carpenter-work, and outfit, 161 tons. She has 7 iron kelsons, and water-bottom over them. Her cargo will be distributed in three compartments, viz., 225 tons aft, 200 tons midships, and 175 tons forward. Her coal bunkers will carry 50 tons. She will be commanded by Captain W. B. Gallagher.

Such an iron screw-steamer as the Rattlesnake, carrying 600 tons of coal, can be built and equipped for a sum considerably under $60,000. A schooner of 500 tons would cost $40,000. The screw-steamer, however, can make four trips to the wooden schooner's one. Say that a schooner carries a cargo of 250 tons of coal at $2·50 per ton, and averages twenty-two days for each trip, her clear earnings will be about $192, her performance at the rate of 1½ trips per month, and her average monthly earnings will be $261. The iron screw collier will carry 500 tons per voyage, at $1·70 per ton, will make four voyages, have a clear gain of $2210 per month, and carry in that time eight times the quantity of coal borne by the schooner.

The construction of the vessel herself, her movements through the water, the ease with which she can be manœuvred, and other good qualities, excited much favorable comment from those who were best able to judge on Saturday, and Mr. W. D. Crane, who was in attendance, and to whom the various guests are indebted for many courtesies, found his highest expectations more than gratified.

The Reading Railroad Company, fully appreciating the advantages of this enterprise, have given it their hearty co-operation and support. Indeed, the influence of the new line of steamers on the coal trade of Philadelphia can scarcely be estimated, and they can scarcely fail to realize the most sanguine expectations of the projectors.

The Rattlesnake has been chartered by Lewis Audenreid & Co., who loaded the first coal schooner at Port Richmond, and she will sail next Wednesday with a full cargo of coal.

Dirty Streets.—The special policemen who have been detailed to inspect the streets throughout the city, this morning reported the following thoroughfares as being in a filthy condition, and needing the broom and scraper immediately:—Essex street, Cadwalader street, Montgomery avenue, Marseilles street, between Broad and Fifteenth; a small street below Master, between Ninth and Tenth; Alder street, north of Master; American street, north and south of Columbia avenue; Prospect alley, between Ninth and Tenth, and Mervine street, above Thompson. The policemen also call attention to the condition of a number of choked inlets, and to the filthy state of the gutters over which the iron coverings have been placed by passenger railway companies.

Inciting to Riot.—Henry Cornell, David Barclay, and Albert Gaw have been held by Alderman Carpenter for inciting to riot, on the wharf above Walnut street, last evening. John G. Smith, the proprietor of a tavern in that locality, testified on the hearing that this crowd were engaged in battering down his door, when he requested them to desist. They then threatened him, and he was compelled to call in a policemn, who took them into custody.

The Bride's Fate, by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, a sequel to "The Changed Brides," is in press and will be published on Saturday next, by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It will command a very large sale, as it is fully equal to "The Changed Brides," "Fair Play," and "How He Won Her," which have proved to be three of the best novels ever published.

A Wife-beater.—John Flaherty was arrested at Mantuaville for beating his wife on Sunday morning. It is alleged that he whipped her so badly that she is at present confined to her bed. The brute was taken before Alderman Maule, who held him for a further hearing.

The Ball Match This Afternoon.—The Athletic plays the Cincinnati this afternoon, on the grounds at Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue. McBride, the pitcher of the Athletic, will not play, his physician having issued an injunction against his appearing on the ball field.

THE NONPAREIL.

The Daring Little Raft Floats in the Delaware.

On the 4th day of June, 1867, more than two years since, a tiny raft, named the Nonpareil, worked its way out of New York harbor to the broad ocean beyond, and, hoisting sail, drifted away towards Europe. The people of Southampton, England, were astonished on the 25th of the following month to see a novel craft nearing their wharves upon the tide. It was the Nonpareil, and from that day she was famous. When Captain John Mickes, her builder, stepped upon her for the long voyage, many deemed him more than bold, and expected to hear or see nothing again of either him or his raft. The success of the enterprise, however, proved that he well knew the capacity of his tiny vessel, and demonstrated that even the raging deep might be dared almost upon a plank. The Nonpareil now lies at Smith's Island, opposite Chesnut street wharf. She is made of three air-tight cylinders 25 feet in length and 26 inches diameter. The cylinders are made of gutta percha, encased in heavy duck covers, and connected by means of heavy duck flanges, which form a deck surface 12½ feet wide. On the top and across these cylinders are placed a series of thwarts or planks, which keep the cylinders apart, and also afford seats for passengers. An air-valve is attached to each cylinder, and in eight minutes the raft can be put in readiness for service. The raft, it is said, has a buoyant capacity of 10,000 pounds, and a deck surface of 264 square feet. She is now rigged and equipped as she was at the time of making her celebrated voyage—the same water casks, beds, binnacle and tackling being on board. Captain Mickes, who is with the boat at Smith's Island, says that during his voyage across the ocean, the bedding, which was elevated about two feet above the deck, was never wet. He also states that the raft cannot be swamped or capsized by surf or sea.

AMAZONIC.

A Pair of Belligerent Females Make the Fur Fly.

At an early hour in the morning, a few days ago, on North Second street, in the vicinity of Callowhill, an amusing occurrence, in the shape of a melee among the hucksters of the said street, took place.

The main participants—two brawny females of the truck-vending vocation, both of rather irascible temperament—becoming incensed at what each thought an infringement of the other upon her especial rights, in order to solve the question as to who was to have the mastery, engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter.

For the space of some moments, the contest waxed warm, the two being well matched. At length, however, in desperation, one of the combatants, the smaller of the two, endeavored by a scientific movement to lay hold of the other by her long, unkempt hair. The attempt proved a failure, for that other, a native of "Ould Ireland," skilled from many previous engagements of the kind, succeeded well in keeping the perilled locks out of reach, and for a while had the best of her opponent. Presently the smaller, who had appeared almost vanquished, regaining her self-possession, dashed boldly in, and the warfare again grew hot. Strawberries, cabbages, and potatoes, all were trampled in the dust; baskets, barrels, and buckets rolled around promiscuously.

At length, just when our pugilists were preparing for the fourth round, one of the most corpulent of the Second street storekeepers proceeded to the scene of conflict and interfered. With great exertions he succeeded in partially producing a cessation of hostilities, when a brace of policemen made their appearance and ordered the curb vacated.

THE TARIFF.

Suggestions for its Modification and Improvement Desired.

Some time since, as has not been forgotten, the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means met in this city for the purpose of investigating the working of the various manufactories in our midst, and collecting from this source, as well as from others, such information as might prove valuable in the proposed revision of the tariff. Before the sittings of the committee were closed, the "Industrial League" was requested to draft such a schedule of tariff rates, to be accompanied by documents as proof of its feasibility, as could be approved by the different industries represented by the League, and to present the same to the committee for consideration:—

The officers of the League wish to respond to this invitation by submitting to the committee, upon their return to Philadelphia in August or September, a schedule worked up with such care and thoroughness, so carefully adjusted to the wants of both producer and consumer, and withal so moderate and practical, as to challenge the favorable attention of the committee and to make probable the adoption of its provisions.

All persons or corporations belonging to trade associations represented in the Industrial League are, therefore, invited to forward their suggestions concerning tariff modifications to the secretaries of their respective bodies for transmission to the League.

It is desirable that the tariff schedule prepared by the Industrial League in 1868 should be adhered to as far as possible. Statistics and arguments intended to elucidate any special point must be concise and clear in order to insure attention on the part of the committee.

Joseph Wharton, Chairman,
Morton McMichael,
Henry C. Lea,
William Sellers,
Executive Committee.

Fire Last Night—A Hose Carriage Thrown into the Schuylkill.—About 10 o'clock last night the carpenter shop of Stanton & McGarvey, situated in the middle of a lumber yard, in the rear of Twenty-third and Market streets, was totally destroyed by fire. The building contained a large amount of tools, valuable fixtures, and work in a finished and unfinished state, all of which was consumed. The loss is about $6000, on which there is an insurance of $1400 in the Ætna Insurance Company. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and was evidently by a crowd of loafers who infest that locality. It seems that the firm has had considerable trouble with these fellows of late, and have been compelled to eject some of them from the place. This same crowd has had some difficulty with the West Philadelphia Hose Company, against whom threats have been made. The rain storm of last night gave a splendid opportunity for these villains to carry out their design. They at first broke the fire-alarm box at the corner of Twenty-third and Market streets, in order to prevent an alarm being given over the wires, and to prevent too many firemen getting on the ground and interfering with their preconcerted plan of attacking the West Philadelphia Hose, which is only a few blocks distant. The building was then touched off, and the West Philadelphia Hose and the Philadelphia Engine arrived on the ground at about the same time. A portion of the hose was run off the carriage, and the firemen proceeded to run a line from the Philadelphia steamer. During their absence the villains manned the rope of the carriage and ran her down along the wharves to Sansom street, where it was run overboard. The carriage was recovered at a late hour by the police of the Fifteenth ward, under Lieutenant Campbell. Fire Marshal Blackburn is investigating the whole affair.

Board of Surveys.—The regular stated meeting of the Board of City Surveyors was held this morning, at their rooms on South Fifth street.

The following sewers were ordered to be constructed:—Three feet sewer on Tudor street, between Tasker and Dickerson; 10-inch pipe on Juniper street, between Locust and Spruce; 3 feet sewer on Hunter street, between Tenth and Eleventh; 3 feet sewer on Sansom street, between Seventh and Eighth; 10-inch pipe on Sixteenth street, between Ridge avenue and Parrish street; 12-inch pipe on Fifth street, between Noble and Buttonwood; 3 feet sewer on Thirty-ninth street, between Haverford and Bridge; 3 feet sewer on Lancaster avenue, from Miller street to 158 feet west; 10-inch pipe on Taylor street, between Coral and Amber streets.

A resolution to place Sheridan street upon the city plan was agreed to.

Van Pelt and Crosky streets, in the Twenty-eighth ward, were also ordered placed upon the plan of the city.

Corner-Loungers.—A gang of roughs are in the habit of loafing at Thirty-first and Market streets on Sundays. Yesterday Policeman Green and two of the Schuylkill Harbor Police arrested seven of these fellows, who were using indecent language, and were considerably boisterous. On the way to the station one of the prisoners escaped. The remainder were held to keep the peace by Alderman Maule.

Captured in the Act.—Charles Adams resides in New Jersey. Yesterday he saw the front door of a house on Catharine street, above Seventh, open. He went into the hall and stole a coat, a hat, and a silver goblet. On leaving the house a policeman noticed him, and chased him some distance before he captured him. Alderman Bonsall held him for trial.

A Stable Robbed.—Mr. Burk has a stable on Ridge avenue, above the Wissahickon. A few nights since it was broken into by a crowd of roughs, who stole two livery coats and one dress coat. The thieves were not molested, and succeeded in escaping.

Look to Your Doors.—In the Fifth district, during the past week the doors of fifty different dwellings were found open in the night time. Last night a number on South Second street were found in the same condition.

Mad Dog Shot.—A mad dog was shot this morning by a policeman of the Eighteenth district.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm§

CUBA.

Progress of the Revolution—Prospects of its Termination—Brutality of the Spaniards.

We have intelligence from Havana, relative to the progress of the revolution, to June 12th.

THE DIARIO FEROCIOUS.

The *Diario de la Marino* prints a ferocious article on the recognition of belligerent rights to the Cubans. It says it would be a matter of small importance to Spain if all the American Republics should recognize the Cubans as belligerents.

One other incident to relate, and I will have finished. A gentleman well informed comes to tell me at this point that last night in the Junta the Governor-General, Espinar, proposed that 100 of the marines from the Victoria, the war steamer, should go into the Cabanas to aid in guarding it. He said that 100 of the volunteers there now were sick, and that these men who had so faithfully served the country ought to rest awhile. He proposed to retire a few others each day, until they could have time for a little repose. Ramon de Herrera, Colonel of the 5th Battalion, opposed the request of the Captain-General, and was sustained by the members of the Junta.

La Voz de Cuba is the organ of the Spanish volunteers. Its editor bewails the situation as follows:—

"The situation is grave, nay, is of the gravest character. No situation heretofore offered presented such dangers. If, for a moment, the volunteers should be wanting in prudence, all will be lost. If they should continue of one accord, and be only moved by prudential considerations; should their passions give way to the feeling of salvation of country, then all will be well. Without unity our ruin is certain."

ENTHUSIASM OF THE PATRIOTS.

The following is an extract from a private letter received by a gentlemen in this city, and dated Havana, June 12:—

"You have no idea of the enthusiasm which is noticed among the Cubans with reference to the opinion emitted by the North American press. The poor *Gorriones* are apparently united upon one point, and that is to get together all the money they can and sail away afterward. Yes, many of them are getting up all their means, and it would seem incredible were I to tell you of the great numbers of *Peninsulares* that have left, and who are now preparing to leave for their country. The mobilized troops in Sagua la Chica have raised the devil, as well whites as blacks. They turned against the Government; there was a big row, but the disaffected, it is said, remained masters of the situation."

CUBA LOST TO SPAIN.

Espinar, the Governor-General, attempts by every means to make himself popular, and sometimes is met clothed in volunteer garb, without adjutant, promenading in the Parso de Tacon. It tickles me each time that I look upon his lordship, but, knowing his thoughts as I do, I force myself to contemplate calmly the farce. Espinar has himself often said aloud, and in different places, that Cuba was lost to Spain, and has counselled all his friends who could to leave, inasmuch as one day, when least expected, the river of discontent would flow over its banks and the current would sweep all before it.

THE FIGHT AT RIO BLANCO.

The rebel account of the fight at Rio Blanco has been confirmed by several Spanish officers, who confess that their rear guard, consisting of 107 men and seven officers, was entirely cut off and captured, together with one cannon. The officers sent to Las Tunas for their clothing, which was sent to them. So it seems the insurgents do not shoot down their prisoners in cold blood, as the Spaniards frequently have done.

THE PERIT EXPEDITION.

On the 19th ult., a day after the engagement near the Bay of Nipe, a German, giving his name as John Jager, presented himself or was taken by the Spanish gunboat Africio. He stated that he embarked on the steamer Perit, Captain Fletcher; that he sailed from New York on the 7th ult. with thirty-nine Americans, twenty-nine Germans, and one hundred Cubans. Her cargo consisted of two thousand rifles, eighteen cannon, and other articles of war, with provisions. The steamer arrived at Nipe on the 14th, and, after landing her cargo and passengers, sailed away. He was shot in the act of jumping overboard to make his escape, as say the Spaniards. He was a native of Guttenburg, Germany, twenty-six years of age, a citizen of the United States, and served in the Federal army during the late war.

THE PROSPECT.

In looking at the situation here, it is evident that the struggle will continue a long time. I do not see any advantages on either side which promise an early restoration of peace. Many of the Spanish officers are disheartened; they speak in very disparaging terms of their commanders, seeming to have no faith in them. As an officer remarked to me not long since, "It is nothing but marching and countermarching, conducting a convoy from one place to another, never stopping to fight and rout the enemy. All we accomplish is to relieve Las Tunas, Puerto Principe, or some other city, from starving. Much hard work and no glory; a good deal of noise and nothing more. Pompous and exaggerated reports are given by our colonels and brigadiers to gratify their ambition and advance their career."

MATRICIDE.

A Man Charged with the Murder of his Mother.

From the Muscatine (Iowa) Courier, June 15.

We are indebted to John D. Sheare, Sheriff of Cedar county, who passed through the city, for a few of the details of a most horrible affair which occurred last week on Rock creek, Cedar county, three miles southwest of Tipton. Mary Boyle, a decrepid old woman, eighty-five years of age, was cast off by her two sons, Daniel and Patrick Boyle, both married men, and compelled to seek support from the county. The County Superintendent, finding that her two sons were able to support her, compelled them to take her and keep her, but soon ascertaining that they treated her inhumanly, she was taken away and placed in the poor-house, to be kept at her sons' expense. They refusing to pay for her keeping, suit was brought against them for the amount of the same.

After this, it appears, Patrick Boyle, who lived three miles southwest of Tipton, on Rock creek, while Daniel lives in Tipton, got his mother to come to his residence on yesterday two weeks ago; and, after remaining there a week, it was given out that she had died. On last Tuesday, when the corpse was prepared for burial, a lady living near discovered a cut or bruise behind the left ear, and marks on the throat, and also discovered stains of blood on the floor of the house. On Tuesday the remains of the old lady were interred, and on that day or the next the lady who discovered the marks on the dead body and the blood on the floor sent her son to Tipton to inform the authorities, when a justice of the peace, acting as coroner, a jury, and Drs. Maynard and Kennedy repaired to the place where the body was interred and exhumed it, finding the marks on the head and throat as described, the face presenting the appearance of one whose death had been caused by strangulation.

Patrick Boyle, when questioned in relation to the cause of his mother's death, said that she had fallen out of bed, which had caused her death. But as it was ascertained that she slept in a trundle bed, and that a flat-iron was found in the house with blood on it, and that on the evening of her death she was seen by some of the neighbors at the door weeping, and when asked what caused her to weep, replied that she was very much abused, but that things would be different if her youngest son was alive, and Patrick then making his appearance and calling her a ——, ordered her in, telling her that she had only one more day to live, all fastened the guilt upon him, and he was arrested and taken to Tipton and committed to jail to await trial at the next term of the District Court for Cedar county.

—The Grand Council of the "Knights of the Silver Cross" has just been incorporated by the Connecticut Legislature.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Minister Webb's Conduct in Brazil —He is not Sustained—Return of the President To-night— Purchase of Monitors.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Disturbances in Milan—The New French Corps Legislatif.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, June 21.

The Conduct of Our Minister to Brazil.

It is ascertained that the conduct of J. Watson Webb, our Minister to Brazil, in demanding his passports, is not sustained by the State Department. Webb, it appears, has not been on good terms personally with the Brazilian officials, and the business of his (our) Government has suffered to some extent in consequence. As his successor has already been appointed, no notice will be taken of his conduct by our Government. The Brazilian Minister here asserts that whatever misunderstanding has arisen between our Government and that of Brazil is entirely owing to the conduct of Minister Webb, and will disappear with him.

Philadelphians Trying to Purchase Monitors.

It is understood that Benjamin Berry, of your city, and D. C. Forney are endeavoring to make contracts with the Navy Department for the purchase of several monitors advertised for sale, with a view of selling them again to the Cubans and certain of the South American States. Berry and Forney were at the Navy Department to-day, but they could not come to an understanding with Admiral Porter, owing to the fact that the price they offer is much below the appraised value of the monitors.

Expected Arrival of the President and Cabinet Officers.

The President and Secretary of the Navy will arrive this evening. Secretary Boutwell is expected to-morrow. Secretary Cox, who is in Ohio, will return in about a week.

Secretary Fish.

It is the intention of Secretary Fish to leave the city next month for his summer vacation.

The Census Committee,

which adjourned Saturday, had under discussion the question of the basis of representation in Congress under the next census. It is understood that the conclusion reached was that if the fifteenth amendment fails of ratification before the census is taken, several of the large Northern States where negroes are not allowed to vote will, under the operations of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, have the number of their Representatives reduced.

The Southern States will not be affected in their representation by this amendment, as those disfranchised for participation in the Rebellion are not counted out in the apportionment.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, June 21. — Lieutenant-Commander Thomas H. Eastman is detached from command of the Penobscot, and placed on waiting orders. The following are also detatched from the Penobscot and placed on waiting orders:— Lieutenant-Commander F. J. Maull, Lieutenant Thomas Nelson, Ensign George G. Clay, Midshipmen F. J. Drake, J. J. House, A. H. Parsons and W. C. Strong.

FROM THE WEST.

Fight with the Indians.

St. Louis, June 21.—A special despatch to the *Republican*, from Hayes City, Kansas, dated June 19, says Colonel Sillwood's surveying party, who are surveying the route of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, from Sheridan to Denver, were attacked this morning beyond Sheridan, by a band of Cheyennes. The surveyors were well armed, and after a desperate fight, succeeded in killing four Indians, wounding several, and putting the balance to flight.

Two brothers, named Schuyler, in Sillwood's party, were wounded, one of them severely. The Indians report that Spotted Tail, with two hundred lodges, has left the reservation and is coming down, with what intention is not known. Army officers who came down on the steamer Cora report a fight between the Sioux and the Reis, below Fort Buford, in which the Sioux lost ten killed and ten wounded, and the Reis one killed and thirty wounded.

The Sioux have gone for reinforcements and intend to renew the fight.

FROM EUROPE.

The Corps Legislatif.

By Atlantic Cable.

Paris, June 21.—M. Schneider has been reappointed President of the Corps Legislatif, and Leroux, David, and Dunural (?) Vice-Presidents.

The French Cable.

The Great Eastern has arrived off Brest. The splice with the shore end of the cable will soon be made, and the new cable put under way.

Ismael's Pasha's Tour.

Ismael Pasha leaves for London to-morrow.

Disturbances in Milan.

Milan, June 21.—Slight disturbances occurred here yesterday. The military were called out, but no resistance was made. The Prefect has issued a proclamation, threatening to take severe measures to repress outbreaks, if renewed.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

10 sh Cam & Am R.129	200 sh Read....ls.c.48·69
4 do.........129	200 do......ls. 48¾
5 sh Penna R rec. 55½	100 do......b30. 49
15 do allotm's. 55¾	100 do......b30. 49⅛
18 do......2d. 56	200 do......ls. 48⅞
16 do.......... 55⅞	1000 do.......ls.48·94
53 sh Manufac Bk. 29¾	100 do..s60wn.48·81
100 sh Read R..b15. 48¾	100 do...b30.49 1-16
100 do.......... 48⅞	200 do...rg&i.48·81
100 do.....b30.48·81	280 do.........48·81
100 do.......... 48⅞	100 do...b30.49 1-16

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Leh Gold l.... 93¾	100 sh Penna R...c. 56⅛
$1000 do.......... 93	5 do..allotm's. 56
100 sh Reading RR..48·81	100 do.......... 56⅛
300 do......ls. 48¾	12 do...s5wn. 56¼
300 do......b5. 48⅞	100 do......b15. 56⅛
100 do......b5. 48¾	100 do......b30. 56⅜
10 sh C & Am R.. b5&i..129	25 do.......... 56¼
40 do...ls.2d.129	100 do......b15. 56⅛
100 sh Leh Val..b15. 56½	100 do....rg&i. 56¼
100 sh Penna R.b30. 56⅛	100 do......b15. 56⅛
	18 do receipts. 56⅛

BASE BALL.

The Athletics Against the "Red Stockings," of Cincinnati—Fifteen Thousand People on the Grounds at Fifteenth Street and Columbia Avenue—Changes in the Athletic Nine.

Special Report by Telegraph.

Athletic Base Ball Grounds, 2 P. M.—The day opened clear and intensely hot. The rain which fell during last night rendered the condition of the ground all that could be desired for the great base ball contest between the famous Athletics of this city and the renowned "Red Stockings" of Cincinnati.

From early morning the avenues and horse-cars leading in the direction of the grounds at Seventeenth street and Columbia avenue were crowded with spectators, all anxious to witness the national game. All the house-tops, trees, and other points of elevation in the vicinity of the grounds are filled with people. It is estimated that not less than 15,000 people are present, and the excitement surpasses anything ever displayed heretofore on a similar occasion.

Up to within a few hours of the time announced for the game to commence, it was expected that Dick McBride, the champion pitcher of the United States, would participate in the game, but his late illness rendered him totally unfit to do so.

The Athletics decided to take John McMullen from the right field, and substitute him for McBride. Heubel fills McMullen's place in the right field. Heubel is of the second nine. Cuthbert, of the left field, against the protestations of the rest of the nine, determined to play, notwithstanding he has a broken thumb.

The Athletic nine are as follows:—Reach, second base; Wilkins, short stop; Cuthbert, left field; Fisler, first base; Sensenderfer, centre field; McMullen, pitcher; Heubel, right field; Meyerle, catcher; Berry, third base.

The Red Stockings play their original nine, namely:—

George Wright, short stop; Gould, first base; Waterman, third base; Allison, catcher; Harry Wright, centre-field; Leonard, left-field; Brainard, pitcher; Sweezer, second base; McVey, right-field.

Arrival of the Red Stockings.

2·15 P. M.—The Red Stockings have just arrived at the grounds, and were received with great applause by the assembled crowd. The Athletics have been on the ground for two hours, arranging matters for the commencement of the game.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, June 21.—Cotton quiet; 100 bales sold at 33½. Flour firmer, but without decided change; sales of 16,000 bls. Wheat active and firm; sales of 112,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·50@1·52, and No. 2 at $1·45@1·46. Corn firmer and one cent higher; sales of 44,000 bushels mixed Western at 61@85c. by canal, and 8[illegible]@89c. by railroad. Oats quiet; sales of 18,000 bushels. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $33. Lard quiet at 19¾@20c. Whisky dull at $1·03.

Baltimore, June 21.—Cotton quiet but steady at 32@33½c. Flour dull and prices favor buyers; Howard street superfine, $5@5·75; do. extra, $5·75@7; do. family, $8@9; City Mills superfine, $5@6; do. extra, $6@7·25; do. family, $8@10·75; Western superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $5·75@7; do. family, $6·50@8·25. Wheat dull but unchanged. Corn dull and lower; white, 93@95c.; yellow, 84@87c. Oats unchanged. Mess Pork firm at $34. Bacon firm; rib sides, 18@18½c.; clear rib, 18½@18¾c.; shoulders, 15½c.; hams, 21@22c. Lard firm at 20@20½c. Whisky firm and scarce at $1·03@1·04.

PAIN PAINT.

I WANT each man should whiskers wear,
Not be a silly goose;
The God of Nature placed them there
To wave all free and loose.

Why will you ape the feminine?
Or, if you condescend,
Go fix some rigging on behind—
Go wear the Grecian bend.

I feel ashamed when'er I see
A man without a beard;
Good health requires of you and me,
Our face should not be pared.

Catarrh too often gets a hold
Upon the beardless man;
Bronchitis cracks your voice, and cold
Invited there will stand.

Man leaves his home and wanders far
To earn his daily bread,
Who know and feel they have Catarrh,
That's rotting out the head.

He dreams of future years of bliss,
Yet lost the sense of smell,
From wife or baby steals a kiss,
His breath corrupt can tell.

He has dull, heavy, dizzy brains,
His voice now coarse or grum,
Slime from his head in throat remains,
Or to the stomach come.

The vital organs fed with slime
From ulcers in the head,
Rot out the lungs in shortest time,
And leave her victim dead.

God's Providence! the preacher cries,
It's false! Catarrh's the cause;
One-third of all the lives
Are subject to its laws.

If healthy lungs you would not lose,
Drive from the head Catarrh,
Wolcott's Annihilator use
Before consumption mar.

When these sick folks to doctors went
They paid a *heavy* fee,
While Wolcott's place *don't cost a cent,*
Sure health, no *misery.*

Where can you find so *clean* a sheet?
Almost ten years we know,
Wolcott's *free cure* in Chatham street,
Where hundreds *daily* go.

No rival has a *single* show,
Their cures are *false* we see.'
They shut up shop and *shortly* go,
With Pain Paint *don't agree.*

Long-legged humbugs quickly run,
Or patients quickly *rout,*
The face of brass or slippery tongue,
Humbugs *go up* the spout.

Wolcott was the first to dare
All doctor quacks assail,
The *veil* from *drugs* and *poisons* tear,
And specious *falsehoods nail.*

And every druggist sells Pain Paint;
Two *hundred gross* were sold
In just *one day*; folks are acquaint,
Yes, *doctors use it bold.*

The weak, the sickly, the infirm,
Of Pain Paint have *no doubt;*
'Tis inflammation, and they learn
Pain Paint will *pump* it out.

Annihilator cures Catarrh;
This healthful *liquid* goes
Right through obstructions that debar
Free passage through the nose.

Without *one* cent, *no* office fee,
For every daughter, son—
On Chatham square *each* one can see
One Hundred Eighty-One.

Six pints of Annihilator for Catarrh or Colds in the Head, or one Pint of Pain Paint, double strength, sent free of express charges, on receipt of $5; or one gallon of Pain Paint, double strength, for $20. Small bottles sold at all Drug Stores. R. L. WOLCOTT, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 181 CHATHAM Square, N. Y.

Test them, free of cost, at No. 522 Arch street. Private rooms for ladies. 1t

PIANOS, ETC.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS are universally acknowledged to be the *best* instruments made, and have been awarded the *highest premiums* at all the principal Exhibitions ever held in the country. Our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to offer *great inducements.* Call at our beautiful warerooms, No. 1103 Chesnut street, and examine our extensive stock of *Superior Rosewood Pianos.*

THE BURDETT ORGAN.

P. S.—We have secured the agency for the sale of the *Celebrated Burdett Organ.* It has no rival. The superiority of these instruments over all others is so great that we *challenge contradiction.* Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

The Grand Piano selected by Mrs. Lincoln for the White House eight years ago is now at our warerooms on exhibition, where it will be shown to any one having a desire to see this *historic relic.*

N. B.—New and second-hand Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to. Send for Descriptive Circular.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.,
6 1 mwslm 1103 Chesnut street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2 § WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Base Ball Contest—Three Innings Played—Advices from Cuba.

BASE-BALL.

The Great Contest Commences.

Special Telegraphic Report to Evening Telegraph.

Athletic Grounds, 2·30 P. M.—Elias Cope, of the Maryland Club, of Baltimore, was chosen umpire.

The Athletics won the toss, and amid the greatest excitement, sent the Cincinnati boys to the bat.

Both clubs at the outset manifested extreme cautiousness, avoiding, as far as their skill would permit, all misplays.

The First Inning

resulted as follows:—

Cincinnati.............................2 runs
Athletics..............................none

Second Inning.

Cincinnati.............................5 runs
Athletics..............................1 run

Third Inning.

Cincinnati.............................nothing
Athletics..............................nothing

The Cincinnati boys are batting and catching splendidly. The game is now growing interesting, as the Athletics seem to be coming to a realization of who they have to contend with.

Fourth Inning.

Cincinnati.............................none
Athletic...............................one

McMullin put out on third base, while trying to steal home.

FROM CUBA.

Espinar and the Volunteers—Capture of a Schooner Laden with Contraband Articles of War.

By Cuba Cable.

Havana, June 21.—Espinar, acting Captain-General, reviewed the volunteers on Saturday. The Spanish war steamer Fernando el Cattolica sailed to-day with the captured schooner La Have in tow for Kingston, Jamaica, for the purpose of bringing her case before the English court there for carrying articles contraband of war. The Spanish authorities refused to take any action, as the schooner had been captured on the high seas.

THE OBSEQUIES.

Preparations for the Interment of the Remains of the Late Henry J. Raymond.

The funeral of the late editor of the New York *Times* will take place at 5 P. M. to-day, in the Presbyterian Church (the Rev. A. H. Kellogg pastor), corner of Tenth street and University place, New York.

The remains will be borne from his residence, No. 12 West Ninth street, at 4½ P. M. (after a prayer for the family by the Rev. Prof. Shedd), in the following order:—

1. The Reverend Clergy; the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng of St. George's Church, who will conduct the services for the dead; the Rev. Mr. Kellogg, of the Tenth Street Church, who will be invited to make the concluding prayer, and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Plymouth, Brooklyn, who will be invited to make the address.

2. The pall will be borne by the following gentlemen:—The Mayor of the city, Admiral Farragut, Major-General John A. Dix, Major-General I. McDowell, Judge C. P. Daly, the Hon. E. D. Morgan, Thurlow Weed, W. C. Bryant, Horace Greeley, B. F. Tracy, A. T. Stewart, M. H. Grinnell, George W. Curtis, C. C. Norvell.

3. The chief mourners: Mr. Henry W. Raymond, only son of deceased; Mr. Samuel B. Raymond, of Rochester, and Mr. J. F. Raymond, of Detroit, brothers of deceased; his brothers-in-law, Mr. Benedict and Mr. Weaver; Mr. George Jones, his partner and co-publisher; Judge C. L. Benedict, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Gilbert E. Jones.

4. The physicians, Drs. Deweese, Richards, Hubbard, and Douglass.

5. The representatives of the Associated Press—Mr. D. M. Stone, of *Journal of Commerce*, chairman; Mr. Erastus Brooks, of New York *Express;* Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., of New York *Herald;* Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the New York *Sun;* Mr. Samuel Sinclair, of New York *Tribune;* Mr. Manton Marble, of New York *World.*

6. The editorial associates of the deceased, Messrs. Conant, Swinton, Shepherd, Hennessy, Coleman, and Pond, and the reporters, clerks, and foremen of the establishment.

Other newspaper and political organizations (including the acting agent and his deputies in the office of the Associated Press), who have resolved to attend the funeral in a body, can join the above in Ninth street, at 4·30 P. M., or meet at the church in Tenth street punctually at 5 P. M., as they may elect.

The public ceremonies will terminate at the church; the final interment will be subsequently and privately made in Greenwood Cemetery by the family.

The Governor of the State of New York, to whom an intimation was conveyed by the friends of Mr. Raymond that they would be gratified to have him participate in these ceremonies, telegraphs as follows:—

Albany, June 20.—I regret much that engagements to-morrow with persons coming from a distance, with whom I cannot now communicate will detain me here. I am very sorry.

John T. Hoffman.

CARD.

INITIALS, MONOGRAMS,
CREST AND ARMS,
NAMES, FLOWERS, BIRDS, ETC.,
Stamped on PAPER AND ENVELOPES, in any color, FREE OF CHARGE.
Monograms, etc., illuminated in the highest style of art.
A monogram engraved to order without charge to those buying $5·00 worth of paper and envelopes.
Call and see our samples. Prices reasonable.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Engravers, Stationers, and Steam Power Printers
No. 913 ARCH Street,
5 1 mws8m PHILADELPHIA.

CROQUET! 921. CROQUET!

FOUR QUIRES FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACKS ENVELOPES TO MATCH, in a Double Box only $1·00.

JOHN LINERD,
5 17 wsm§ No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

NEW SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM,
2 2§ Superintendent.

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR Duplicate Certificate No. 1248, name of "Portsmouth Orphans' Asylum," issued May 20, 1857, for $1700. New Loan due January 1, 1886. Original lost in fire, Richmond, Va., in 1865.
BAIN & BRO.,
430flu3m Portsmouth, Va.